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# Korean Affairs Report

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14 March 1980

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No. 67

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DUP LEADER ON PARTY MERGER, RALLYING FORCES OUT OF OFFICE

SK160312 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Feb 80 p 1 SK

[Text] The New Democratic Party [NDP] on 14 February held a political meeting, confirmed the accession to the party of 30 local district committee chairmen of the Democratic Unification Party [DUP], who joined the NDP in three groups since 3 February, and decided to let party Vice Chairmen Yi Min-u and Pak Yong-nok have contacts with DUP President Yang Il-tong to discuss a possible DUP merger with the NDP.

Meanwhile, DUP local district committee chairmen Yu Taek-hyong of Pyongtaek and Ansong, Kyonggi Province, Yi Chong-sop of the middle and northwest district of Taegu, Yi Pok-tong of Muju and Chinan, North Cholla Province, and Yi Man-ho of Chongsong and Hamdok, North Kyongsang Province, joined the NDP the same day. As a result, the total number of the DUP members who have joined the NDP is now 30.

On the same day, the president of the DUP said that the party will continue to push ahead with the work of rallying the forces out of office throughout the country and that the fusion with the NDP should be discussed after all figures out of office are granted pardon and reinstated. Referring to the decision of the political meeting of the NDP to let vice party presidents Yi and Pak have contacts with him, he said that, although he is ready to meet with them at any time and discuss with them the matter of the fusion of the two parties, party President Kim Yong-sam's letting the executive members of the DUP individually join the NDP not only violates the spirit of last year's agreement on the fusion of the two parties, but also would undermine the rallying of forces out of office throughout the country.

Party President Yang said that the discussion on the fusion of the parties is only possible on the condition of the total rallying of forces out of office. He added that, on the assumption that there will be no changes in the future, he will hold a party meeting in March this year to rearrange local party committees so as to reorganize the party and a plenary meeting of the party in May this year to appoint a presidential candidate of the party. However, he said, if the rallying of all the forces out of office is achieved, he will follow the intent of these forces.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EM-9 VIOLATIONS CHRONICLED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean Jan 80 pp 186-193

[Article by Min Pyong-uk, Local News Bureau editor, Tonga Ilbo Corporation:  
"Four Years and Seven Months Bound by EM-9"]

[Text] The presidential emergency measures spanned from the initial promulgation of numbers one and two on 8 January 1974, to number nine, which took effect on 13 May 1975. The "era of the emergency measures" lasted for five years and eleven months, until the lifting of EM-9 on 8 December 1979. During the 4 years, 6 months and 27 days, or to be more precise the 1,669 days, that EM-9 was in effect, the eyes and ears of the people were shut in terms of opposition to the constitution or constitutional amendment, rendering them incapable of speech and protest. Assembly, demonstration and reporting concerned with any such movements were banned as a matter of course.

Although these measures were implemented as a type of steel clamp to preserve the "Yushin Constitution" promulgated on 27 December 1972, and were put into effect in accordance with Article 53 of the constitution, and despite the fact they were intended to be "temporary," they became firmly implanted as semi-perpetual measures; over 1,400 people, including students, teachers, religious and literary figures, were imprisoned as a result of the measures for their opposition to them.

The "1 March Myeongdong Cathedral Incident," which had become the most influential gathering of intellectuals espousing restoration of democratic constitutionalism, became the detonator for opposition to the emergency measures, and the demonstrations for abolition of the emergency measures which spread to every university throughout the nation eventually culminated in the Pusan and Masan demonstrations of October 1979.

At this point, we will lay out one by one the numerous "incidents" which have been concealed, along with the actions taken under the emergency measures which had as their thrust the prohibition of acts to oppose, negate or slander the Yushin Constitution, or of suggesting its amendment; acts of slandering the constitution by either reporting such gatherings,

demonstrations or discussions, or by reporting such activities; politically undesirable acts including demonstrations and gatherings by students; and the movement of property overseas and emmigration.

1974

8 January: Emergency measures number 1 and 2 promulgated. Prohibition of all activities espousing the opposition to, or negation and slandering of, the Yushin Constitution, or its amendment, and the arrest without warrant of violators. Violators to be sentenced to 15 years or less of hard labor by emergency court martial (EM-1). Establishment of court martial in accordance with this (EM-2).

11 January: President Park Chong-hui states at the national assembly that the emergency measures will be used only for the objective of restricting movements which aim to overthrow the Yushin system.

14 January: Promulgation of presidential EM-3, designed as an economic measure for the stability of the national standard of living.

15 January: The first arrests, by the Emergency Common Court Martial Prosecuting Division, of National Assemblyman Chang Chun-ha and Mr Paek Ki-won, a representative of the Paekbom Sasang Research Institute, on suspicion of violating the emergency measures. Mr Chang and others suspected of initiating the movement to collect one million signatures for an amendment petition.

20 January: Arrest by the Seoul Procurator's Office of Mr Han Ki-yol, a representative of Choson Mulsan [Corporation], on suspicion of violating EM-3.

21 January: Announcement of the arrest of 11 religious personalities, including Rev Kim Kyong-nak of the Municipal Industrial Mission, by the Emergency Common Court Martial Prosecuting Division on suspicion of violating the emergency measures. Rev Kim and the others had made public a situation statement demanding the retraction of the emergency measures on the morning of 17 January at the Y.M.C.A. on Chongno 5 in Seoul. At the same time, reporters who had covered the activities of the religious personalities were summoned to the Central Intelligence Agency and questioned.

24 January: The Emergency Common Court Martial Prosecuting Division arrests seven individuals, including student Ko Kil-ha, for holding a discussion demanding the revocation of the emergency measures at Yonsei University.

26 January: Of the 11 persons arrested in connection with situation statement by religious personalities, four are released, including Evangelist Kim Song-il of First Ihsin Church.

1 February: Chief Judge Lt Gen Pak Hui-tong of the First Trial Division, Emergency Common Court Martial, hands down the maximum sentence of 15 years at hard labor and 15 years loss of civil rights to Mr Chang Chun-ha and Mr Paek Ki-wan.

2 February: Chief Judge Lt Gen Pak Hyon-sik of the Second Trial Division, Emergency Common Court Martial, sentences Yonsei University student Ko Kil-ha and others to terms of 5-10 years at hard labor. In addition, the prosecuting division arrests three persons, including student Kim Kil-son of Seoul University Medical College, on suspicion of violating EM-1.

7 February: The Second Trial Division of the Emergency Common Court Martial sentences six persons, including evangelist Kim Chin-hung of the Hwalbin Church, to terms of 10 years at hard labor and 15 years loss of rights.

2 March: Chief Judge Gen Li Se-ho of the Trial Division of the Emergency High Court Martial rejects the appeal of Mr Chang Chun-ha at an appeals hearing on the constitutional amendment petition drive and activities connected with the Yonsei University drive to demand repeal of the emergency measures, and sentences Mr Paek Ki-wan to 12 years at hard labor and loss of rights for 12 years. In addition, seven Yonsei University students, including Mr Ko Kil-ha, are sentenced to 3 years at hard labor from a maximum of 7 years at hard labor, with 5 years probation.

Furthermore, the Second Trial Division of the Emergency Common Court Martial hands down sentences of 7 years hard labor to Seoul University students Kim Kil-son, Li Kun-hu and Kim Ku-sang.

6 March: The Emergency High Court Martial sentences Hwalbin Church evangelist Kim Chin-hung and three others to 15 years hard labor and loss of rights, and two persons, including Changhyon Church evangelist Pak Yun-su, to 10 years hard labor and loss of rights.

8 March: The Second Trial Division of the Emergency Common Court Martial sentences Mr Yun Sok-syu to 10 years each hard labor and loss of rights, and Mr Chong Pong-hae to 12 years each hard labor and loss of rights.

15 March: This same trial division sentences five persons, including Unification Party member Mr Kwak Tong-hun, to 12 years each hard labor and loss of rights.

28 March: The First Trial Division hands down sentences of 15 years hard labor and 3 years loss of rights to eight persons, including Rev Han Hwal-kyong.

3 April: Promulgation of Presidential EM-4. Prohibits the organization, involvement in, praise or support of the Minchong Haknyon and related organizations, prohibits students from refusing to attend class or sit for exams without reason, and allows the sentencing of violators to the maximum of the death penalty.

14 April: The National Police posts throughout the nation a 2 million Won reward for three persons, including Mr Li Chol of the Sociology Department of Seoul University and Seoul University graduates Mr Kang Ku-chol and Mr Yu In-tae, who had not turned themselves in during the voluntary reporting period for those associated with the Minchong Haknyon.

15 April: The Office of Labor Affairs arrests small businessman Mr Han Yong-tae and others on suspicion of violating EM-3.

17 April: The Emergency High Court Martial rejects the appeal of Mr Kwak Tong-hun in an appeals hearing for the Unification Party member, and maintains the original sentence (15 years [sic] each hard labor and loss of rights).

16 July: The Emergency Common Court Martial holds the first trial of former President Yun Po-son, Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and Profs. Kim Tong-kil and Kim Chan-kuk on suspicion of inciting unrest and violating the emergency measures for their suspected control and support of the Minchong Haknyon.

In addition, the Supreme Court Criminal Division rejects the final appeals of Yonsei and Seoul University students for violation of EM-1 at a final appeals hearing, and confirms their original sentences.

20 July: So Chong-chol, exercising jurisdiction over the Emergency Common Court Martial, commutes the death penalties for Mr Li Chol, Mr Yu In-tae, Mr Na Pyong-sik, Mr Kim Pyong-kon and Mr Kim Yong-il, given for complicity with the Minchong Haknyon, to life terms.

25 July: The Republican Party and the New Democratic Party agree to discuss a proposal to revoke the presidential emergency measures at the 89th Special Session of the National Assembly, scheduled for 1-10 August.

26 July: The Supreme Court Criminal Division rejects the final appeals of five persons, including Rev Kwon Hwal-kyong, prosecuted on suspicion of violating the emergency measures and conspiring for internal unrest, and lets stand the original sentences of 3-15 years hard labor.

3 August: The New Democratic Party and the Unification Party present a proposal to rescind Emergency Measures 1, 2, 3 and 4 at the National Assembly.

7 August: Justice Minister Li Pong-song announces that Attorney Kang Sin-ok has been legally detained for contempt of the judicial authority of the Emergency Court Martial and for pronouncements violating the emergency measures.

10 August: The Opposition Party presents a proposal to the Judicial Affairs Committee for recension of Emergency Measures 1 and 2, but it is rejected.

20 August: The Supreme Court Criminal Division (Chief Justice Li Yong-sop and Chief Judge Li Yun-haeng) rejects the appeals of eight persons, including Mr Chang Chun-ha, Mr Paek Ki-wan and Mr Kim Chin-hung, and lets stand original sentences of 10 years hard labor and 15 years loss of rights.

23 August: Emergency Measures 1 and 4 rescinded, EM-5 promulgated.

11 October: The Emergency High Court Martial rejects the appeals of 13 persons, including those of former President Yun Po-son and Bishop Chi Hak-chong, and in so doing the Emergency Court Martial established under EM-2 concludes all of the trials brought during a period of 9 months. As of 3 September, the Emergency Common Court Martial, as the first trial level, had tried 203 persons, and the second trial level Emergency High Court Martial had, with the exception of 13 persons whose appeals were thrown out, sentenced 190 of them.

25 November: The Seoul Bar Association (Kim Chae-ok, chairman) and the Seoul First Bar Association (Yo Kil-pin, chairman) propose that the rights of Attorney Kang Sin-ok be restored.

26 November: Of the 190 persons tried by the Emergency High Court Martial, the appeals of 72 are thrown out.

30 November: A petition is made for suspension of Mr Chang Chun-ha's sentence.

3 December: Mr Chang Chun-ha, who had been sentenced to 15 years hard labor and 15 years suspension of rights and who was serving sentence in Yongdungpo Prison, is released through a suspension of sentence.

26 December: An American minister, George E. Ogle, is served with a compulsory expulsion order by the Ministry of Justice, stating that he had engaged in activities demanding the abolition of the Yushin Constitution and the release of those arrested contrary to his stated objectives for entering the country, and departs Korea on a KAL flight.

1975

1 January: EM-3 is retracted.

17 January: The Seoul Procurator's Office arrests Attorney Li Pyong-nin, member of the National Association for Restoration of Democracy, on suspicion of adultery.

28 January: The Supreme Court throws out the original sentence given emergency measure violator Mr Pak Kyu-sin, and send the case back to the High Court Martial. This is the first sentence thrown out for an emergency measure violator.

15 February: With the exception of violators of the Anti-Communist Law and those associated with the Incho Party Incident, 148 violators of EM-1 and four are released.

17 February: The New Democratic Party resolves to investigate whether or not violators of the emergency measures were tortured while under arrest.

19 February: Yonsei University announces that it will readmit all released students beginning with the new term and that profs Kim Ton-kil and Kim Chan-kuk will also be reinstated to their positions, irregardless of a directive from Education Minister Yu Ki-chun that "it is not possible for released students to return to class." Korea Seminary announces a similar policy.

8 April: Presidential EM-7 is promulgated at 5 pm as expected. Arrangements are made for the temporary closure of Koryo University and troops are stationed there. All types of assembly and demonstration are prohibited within schools, the minister of defense is authorized to mobilize troops as necessary to maintain order, and violators may be sentenced to 3-10 years hard labor.

10 April: Pak Tae-son appointed president of Yonsei University.

\*  
15 April: Kim Sang-hyop appointed president of Koryo University.

13 May: EM-9 announced as expected at 3 pm. EM-8 promulgated at same time to replace EM-7. EM-9, which was to be in effect for the next 4 years and 7 months, revived the key elements of EM 1-4 and prohibited of any act which advocated, sought support for, incited or propagandized the denial, opposition, distortion, slandering, amendment or abolition of the Yushin Constitution. Prohibited assemblies, demonstrations and political activities by students without permit. Arrests could be made without warrant.

22 May: First demonstration against EM-9 at Seoul University. At noon on the Kwanak Campus, over 700 gong-beating members of the Folk Mask Drama Study Association assembled and began demonstrating. The police fired tear gas and entered the school grounds, taking into custody some 430 students.

24 May: As a result of the Seoul University demonstration, university President Han Sim-sok submits his resignation to the Ministry of Education.

25 May: Twenty-two students, members of the Myeongdong Cathedral university students' group, arrested in conjunction with the "National Catholic Student League." They organized the National Catholic Student League at Myeongdong Cathedral, attended a memorial service for the late Mr Kim Sang-chin, who committed suicide, at the Seoul Agricultural College, and advocated abolishment of the Yushin Constitution through printed material such as "Hyolmake" (Yonsei University), "Sanghwang" (Seoul University) and "Uihyol" (Chungang

University). The National Catholic Student League was composed of students from eight universities throughout the nation, including Mr Pak Hung-sok, Mr Han Kyong-nam, Mr Son Ko-sik, Mr Cho Song-u and Mr Chim Chi-yon.

6 September: Seoul District Court sentences First Church pastor Pak Hyong-ku and NCC Director Kim Kwan-sok, who had been arrested and prosecuted for misappropriation of funds, to 6-10 months hard labor.

4 December: Seoul District Court sentences 22 persons involved in the Catholic Student League case to a maximum of 10 years hard labor; they reject the sentence for the first time in judicial history, claiming, in a court of law, that "inasmuch as we are unable to recognize EM-9, we reject any sentence based on it."

30 December: Booked on charges that the contents of a press conference violate Article 1 of EM-9, New Democratic Party Chairman Kim Yong-sam departs for police headquarters, accompanying spokesman Han Pyong-pyon.

1976

14 January: Seoul police arrest Mr Kim Tok-yong, secretary to New Democratic Party Chairman Kim Yong-sam, on suspicion of violating EM-9.

19 January: Seoul police public security division indicts New Democratic Party Chairman Kim Yong-sam, without arrest, on suspicion of violating EM-9.

1 March: At a commemorative mass held at 7 pm at Myeongdong Cathedral in the Central District to celebrate the 57th anniversary of the Samil Independence Movement, out-of-power personages comprising politicians, clergymen and professors, including Mr Kim Tae-chung and former President Yun Po-son make public a Proclamation for Democratic National Salvation demanding the restoration of democracy. In the proclamation, the officials demanded in strong terms the abolition of the Yushin Constitution and EM-9, and urged the formation of a new government by the people and for the people. This became known as the so-called "Myeongdong Incident." Twenty officials signed the document, including former New Democratic Party presidential candidate Kim Tae-chung, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, Father Ham Se-ung, Rev Mun Tong-hwan, Prof Li Mun-kil, Prof So Nam-tong, Prof An Pyong-mu, Father Sin Hyong-pong, Rev Li Hae-tong, Rev Yun Pan-ung, Father Mun Chong-hyon, former President Yun Po-son, the elder Ham Sok-hyon, Mr Chong Il-hyong, Madame Li Tae-yong, Prof Li U-chong, Father Kim Sung-hun, Father Chang Tok-pil, Father Kim Taek-am and Father An Chung-sok.

11 March: Seoul police, making public the scale and purpose of the Myeongdong Incident, arrest 11 persons including Mun Ik-hwan, Ham Se-ung, Kim Tae-chung, Mun Tong-hwan, Li Mun-kil, So Nam-tong, An Pyong-mu, Sin Hyong-pong, Li Hae-tong, Yun Pan-ung and Mun Chong-hyon, and charge

the other nine without arrest, including Chong Il-hyong, Ham Sok-hyon, Yun Po-son, Li Tae-yong, Li U-song, Kim Sung-hun, Chang Tok-pil, Kim Taek-am and An Chung-sok.

26 March: Seoul police bring charges against all 11 persons arrested and 7 of those not arrested, including Mr Yun Po-son. Charges are postponed for Father Kim Taek-am and Father Mun Ik-hwan.

4 May: First trial session for Myeongdong Incident. Chief Judge Chon Sang-sok is presiding. Rev Mun Ik-hwan protests that he cannot be tried at a closed session which not even his family can attend.

15 May: Second session for Myeongdong Incident. Defense attorneys request postponement of the trial, but presiding judge refuses request; all defense attorneys walk out of the court room. The reason given for the request for postponement by defense attorneys was that they had been unable to adequately interview the defendants and had thus not been able to prepare to argue the case.

3 August: At the 13th trial session for the Myeongdong Incident, the prosecution identifies sentences for 15 of 18 defendants: Kim Tae-chung, 10 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Rev Mun Ik-hwan, 10 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Father Ham Se-ung, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Rev Li Mun-kil, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Rev Mun Tong-hwan, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Prof So Nam-tong, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Prof An Pyong-mu, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Father Sin Hyon-pong, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Rev Li Hae-tong, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Rev Yun Pan-ung, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Father Mun Chong-hyon, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights (above persons prosecuted under arrest); Madame Li Tae-yong, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Prof Li U-chong, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Father Kim Sung-hun, 3 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Father Chang Tok-pil, 3 years each hard labor and loss of rights.

5 August: At the 14th trial session for the Myeongdong Incident, the prosecution [continues] requests for sentencing: Former President Yun Po-son, 10 years each hard labor and loss of rights; elder Mr Ham Sok-hyon, 10 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Mr Chong Il-hyong, 7 years each hard labor and loss of rights.

9 August: The 18 defendants in the Myeongdong case appeal the rejection of their petition to challenge the bench of the Seoul Criminal Court, and petition the Seoul High Court.

10 August: A Christian National Salvation Conference demanding repeal of the Yushin system and the freeing of prisoners is held at Kwangju Yangnim Church. A "Proclamation for National Salvation" is read. Becomes known

as the so-called "Second Myongdong Incident." The Rev Cho Hung-nae, Rev Kang Sin-sok, Rev Yun Kyo-sok and Rev Im Ki-chun are taken into custody.

26 August: The Third Criminal Court of the Supreme Court (Supreme Court Justice Im Hang-chun) rejects without comment the resubmission of the petition challenging the bench of 11 of those in custody in conjunction with the Myongdong Incident.

28 August: Sentences are handed down at the 16th session of the Myongdong trial. The Seoul Seventh District Criminal Court hands down actual sentences to 18 persons: Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Mun Ik-hwan, 8 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Ham Se-ung, Mun Tong-hwan, Li Mun-kil, Sin Hyon-pong, Yun Pan-ung and Mun Chong-hyon, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; So Nam-tong, 4 years each hard labor and loss of rights; An Pyong-mu, 3 years each hard labor and loss of rights (above individuals under arrest); Yun Po-son and Ham Sok-hyon, 8 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Li Tae-yong and Li U-chong, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Kim Sung-hun and Chang Tok-pil, 2 years each hard labor and loss of rights (above individuals prosecuted while not under arrest).

2 September: All 18 persons in the Myongdong case appeal to the Seoul High Court.

3 November: First hearing of the appeals in the Myongdong case. Chief Judge Chong Pyong-yon presiding.

13 December: The Seoul High Procurator's Office demands identical sentences as in the first trial for all defendants in the Myongdong Incident.

29 December: Sentences handed down in the appeals trial: Kim Tae-chung, Mun Ik-hwan, Yun Po-son and Ham Sok-hyon, 5 years each hard labor and loss of rights; Ham Se-ung, Mun Tong-hwan, Li Mun-kil, Sin Hyon-pong, Yun Pan-ung, Mun Chong-hyon, Chong Il-hyong, Li Tae-hyong and Li U-chong, 3 years each hard labor and loss of rights; So Nam-tong, 2 years 6 months at hard labor and 2 years 6 months loss of rights; An Pyong-mu, Li Hae-tong and Kim Sung-hun, 2 years each hard labor and loss of rights, 3 years probation; Chang Tok-pil, 1 year each hard labor and loss of rights, 2 years probation. Presiding judge refuses petition for bail by 11 persons under arrest, including Kim Tae-chung, without comment.

30 December: The 18 persons held in the Myongdong case reject their sentences in the appeals hearing, and appeal to the Supreme Court.

1977

28 February: Families of those held in conjunction with the Myongdong Incident, including Mrs Li Hui-ho, hold a foreign news press conference. They demand the immediate release of the prisoners and restoration of human rights and democracy.

22 March: The Supreme Court unanimously rejects the appeal of the Myongdong defendants and lets stand the original sentences.

23 March: Ten persons, including former President Yun Po-son and Bishop Chi Hak-chong, draft a Charter for Democratic National Salvation and pass it to foreign journalists, demanding the abolition of the Yushin Constitution and an end to torture, brain-washing, coercion and politics sustained by intelligence activities. The 10 persons signing the charter include Yun Po-son, Yang Il-tong, Chong Ku-yong, Chon Kwan-cha, Ham Sok-hyon, Yun Hyong-chung, Chi Hak-chong, Pak Hyong-kyu, Chong Il-hyong and Cho Hwa-sun.

6 July: The 97th Special Session of the National Assembly unanimously adopts a bipartisan anti-administration proposal on the state of affairs which calls for the government, the National Assembly and all levels of society to maximize cooperation toward revocation of the emergency measures.

17 July: Fourteen violators of EM-9, including Father Sin Hyon-pong of the Myongdong Incident, are freed as a result of proceedings to suspend their sentences.

15 August: Sixteen violators of EM-9, including Rev Cho Hung-nae of the Second Myongdong Incident, and violators of EM-4, including Kim Yang-mal and others, are released through a decision to suspend sentences.

16 August: Some 50 members of the Conference of Prisoners' Families hold a sit-in fast at the First Church in the Central District of Seoul, demanding the release of those imprisoned.

7 October: Approximately 1,500 Seoul University students stage a demonstration demanding such things as self-control over the Student National Defense Corps. Rock throwing begins when police come on scene. The demonstration, which began at 2:30 in the afternoon, continues for 6 hours until 8 pm. It is the largest of the student demonstrations so far during the year. Over 400 students are taken into custody, 8 are arrested.

8 October: Ten colleges and graduate schools of Seoul University are recessed. The school expels 23 student organizers of the 7 October demonstration, puts 27 on indefinite suspension, and suspends 11 for a one year period.

26 October: Demonstration against the Yushin Constitution by over 1,000 first year Yonsei University students. Yonsei goes into home study from this day until 30 October. Approximately 400 persons taken into custody, one arrested.

31 October: Some 2,500 Ehwa University students stage a sit-in demanding repeal of the emergency measures.

31 October: Over 700 Sogang University students hold an on-campus demonstration.

11 November: Approximately 3,000 Seoul University students demonstrate. Ten are arrested.

12 November: Sogang University students begin 3 days of continuous demonstrations. Eight are arrested.

23 November: Works by Hanyang University Professor Li Hyong-hui, including "Dialogue with 800 Million People" and "Image and Reason," come under discussion and he is arrested on suspicion of violating the Anti-Communist Law. Paek Nak-chong, representing the literary production and review company which published the works, is booked on charges.

18 December: More than 100 members of the Christian Presbyterian Youth League demonstrate, demanding religious freedom.

19 December: Kim Tae-chung, who had been serving sentence at Chinju Prison, is confined in Seoul University Hospital pursuant to Paragraph 29 (Hospital Admission) of the Penal Code. Confinement is on the authority of the warden of Chinju Prison, Li Chong-mun, for worsening of a chronic neuralgic condition.

25 December: Eleven persons, including Father Ham Se-ung of the Myongdong Incident, are released from prison under a suspension of sentence.

31 December: Persons associated with the Myongdong Incident, including Rev Mun Ik-hwan, Prof So Nam-tong, Father Mun Chong-hyon, Prof Li Mun-kil and Rev Mun Tong-hwan are released from prison under a suspension of sentence.

## 1978

16 January: Persons released from prison who had been involved in the Myongdong Incident and the Teacher-Student Group for Embodying Justice issue a statement demanding (1) immediate release of emergency measure violators such as Kim Tae-chung, (2) the release of Kim Chi-ha, and (3) review of the Incho Party Incident and a public trial. Those involved issued the statement following the holding of a welcoming ceremony on this day at Myongdong Cathedral in the Central District for those released from prison, and some 20 members of families of those imprisoned were unswerving in their intention to hold a street demonstration.

24 February: Sixty-six persons, including former President Yun Po-son, sign and issue a "1 March Proclamation of Democracy."

27 February: Some 80 public figures who could potentially be viewed as engaging in unnamed acts as so-called anti-system personages are put under house arrest as of this date.

10 March: More than 80 Tongil Textiles workers start a demonstration at the scene of a Labor Day commemorative function at Seoul Changchung Gymnasium, shouting "we cannot eat feces and live" and "solve the Tongil Textiles issue," and are dragged out by Federation of Korean Trade Unions security men. Female workers begin fasting sit-ins at Y.W.C.A.'s.

20 March: Tongil Textiles workers stage a demonstration at the Christian broadcasting station. Broadcasts are temporarily disrupted.

12 April: One student distributing anti-system printed matter at the small lecture hall at Ehwa Women's University is arrested.

28 April: The Seoul Procurator's Office places additional charges of suspicion of EM-9 violations against National Assemblyman and New Democratic Party member Kim In-ki, who had been arrested on 20 April on suspicion of threatening to violate Bar Association laws. The contents of a speech made during a visit to his home town are said to violate the emergency measures.

3 May: The Yongdungpo Office of the Seoul Procurator's Office arrests Rev In Myong-chin of the Municipal Industrial Mission on suspicion of violating EM-9.

8 May: Approximately 1,500 Seoul University students issue a proclamation for a democratic campus, and demonstrate.

9 May: Over 1,000 Ehwa University students stage an off-campus demonstration. Police take into custody Prof Kim In-hoe and 18 students.

14 May: Eight persons, including Kim Cha-nak, director of the Unification Research Association, and four university students are released under suspension of sentence.

16 May: After reading a "16 May Proclamation for Democracy," about 100 Korea Seminary students begin fasting in the chapel. Police take into custody 10 organizers.

1 June: Approximately 200 students at the Seoul Agricultural College stage an anti-system demonstration.

12 June: At about noon, some 5,000 Seoul University students stage a demonstration and distribute printed matter on campus including "A Statement for Campus Democracy" and "A Message to Independent University Students." Eighteen persons are taken into custody.

26 June: Some 1,000 students from such schools as Seoul University, Koryo University and Ehwa University stage street demonstrations at 6:30 pm at various locations, including the Sejong Cultural Hall, Kwangbuk Gate, Mugyodong, and in front of Hwasin Department Store. Police arrest 16 persons, including Seoul University student Song Ki-ping.

- 27 June: Eleven professors at Chonnam University, including Song Ki-suk and Li Hung-kil, issue "Guidelines for Our Education."
- 28 June: More than 200 Chonnam University students hold a prayer service demanding release of professors taken into custody.
- 29 June: Seven hundred Chonnam University students stage a sit-in at the library.
- 5 July: Former President Yun Po-son and Mun Ik-hwan, among some 300 persons, inaugurate the National Alliance for Democracy. Approximately 30 Fathers of the Chonju Parish start a demonstration from a sanctuary rooftop. Police take into custody Father Mun Chong-hyon.
- 15 August: At a public sentencing hearing, the Seoul Criminal Court sentences former National Assemblyman and New Democratic Party member Kim In-ki to 3 years each hard labor and loss of rights, a fine of 13 million Won and an additional fine of 100,000 Won.
- 16 August: Approximately 600 members of the Christian Presbyterian Youth Alliance stage a street demonstration in Chonju.
- 8 September: Thirty persons, including Mun Ik-hwan, Mun Tong-hwan and Mrs Kong Tok-kwi demonstrate for the release of Kim Tae-chung in front of Seoul University Hospital, where he is incarcerated.
- 13 September: Over 2,000 Seoul University students demonstrate after passing out leaflets.
- 14 September: Over 3,000 Koryo University students face off against police and demonstrate for 4 hours after distributing leaflets entitled "1978 Declaration of the Masses."
- 22 September: A special prayer meeting is held at the Y.M.C.A. on behalf of workers.
- 17 October: A rally of citizens and students is announced. For about one week prior to this date leaflets urging a rally by all citizens are distributed in Seoul.
- 7 December: Some 70 persons, including Yun Po-son and Ham Sok-hyon, gather at the Y.M.C.A. to mark Human Rights Week. Announcement of a statement entitled "On the Occasion the Election of 10 Opposition Assemblymen."
- 21 December: In celebration of the 9th Presidential Inauguration, a special dispensation of sentence is approved for Kim Tae-chung, imprisoned in conjunction with the Myeongdong Incident and as an EM-9 violator, and he is released from the Hospital. Some 1,600 emergency measure violators are granted special pardons.

1979

13 January: Kye Hun-che, member of the editorial board of SORI, is arrested on suspicion of violating EM-9.

21 March: Six persons, including Miss Han Kyong-ki of the Ehwa University Home Economics Department, who had been convicted of violating EM-9 and who were serving sentence, are released by a decision to suspend sentence.

1 April: Citing violations of the National Assembly Election Law, the Special Criminal Punitive Law and EM-9, the Chonju District Court sentences Son Chu-hang, National Assemblyman and New Democratic Party member elected while serving in prison, to 3 years 6 months each hard labor and loss of rights and a fine of 1,220,000 Won.

3 May: In celebration of the birth of Buddha, the Ministry of Justice paroles five emergency measure violators. Parolees include three Seoul University students and one each from Koryo and Sogang universities. This represents the first instance in which emergency measure violators have been paroled.

8 May: More than 1,500 Seoul University students stage an on-campus demonstration. Claiming that a legitimate government educational system is impossible under the current system, they adopt seven resolutions.

9 May: Ehwa University students stage an on-campus demonstration.

12 May: Seventeen persons, including Unification Party member Kim Kum-tong, are released through suspension of sentence.

11 June: Eleven members of families of those arrested, including the wives of Rev Mun Tong-hwan and Rev Pak Hyong-kyu, stage a human rights demonstration in front of the U.S. embassy.

11 July: Priests of the Catholic Chonju Parish, protesting the "6 July" intrusion by police into Fatima Cathedral, begin fasting and praying.

17 July: In honor of Constitution Day, 86 emergency measure violators are released through suspension of sentence. Among those released are Rev Pak Hyong-kyu, Rev Yun Pan-ung, poet Yang Song-u and Prof Song Ki-suk.

6 August: More than 30 members of the Catholic Farmers' Conference hold a prayer meeting demanding the release of O Won-chun, and demonstrate by fasting, at the Andong Moksong Cathedral.

9 August: Approximately 200 female employees of the Y.H. Industrial Company gather at the Mapo office of the New Democratic Party and stage a sit-in demanding reversal of the closing of the company. At 2 am on the 10th, police officials enter the party office and break up the demonstration by force. One of the demonstrators dies.

15 August: The Taegu Procurator's Office arrests O Won-chun, president of the Chonggi chapter of the Catholic Andong Parish Alliance, on suspicion of violating EM-9. The First Criminal Court of the Kwangju High Court sentences Son Chu-hang, New Democratic Party member and National Assemblyman, to 2 years and 6 months each hard labor and loss of rights, along with a fine of 1,220,000 Won.

In contrast, in celebration of the 34th anniversary of Korean Independence, 53 EM-9 violators, including Prof Song Nae-un, are released under suspension of sentence.

18 August: Former National Assemblyman and managing editor of the New Democratic Party organ MINJU CHONSON Mun Pu-sik is arrested by police.

6 September: Police arrest Kim Tok-yong, secretary to New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam, in connection with publication of the "Y.H. [Industrial Company] White Paper," and on suspicion of violating EM-9.

11 September: Over 800 Seoul University students stage an on-campus demonstration, starting at 12:50 am, demanding repeal of the Yushin Constitution.

13 September: The Korean Conference of Prisoners' Families, announcing a month-long sit-in, make public a proclamation to continue to struggle "until the day families bound by illegal laws are set free."

27 September: In the midst of annual exercises, over 1,000 Yonsei University students stop training and begin an on-campus demonstration, but break up at the urging of professors.

16 October: Disturbances break out in Pusan. Approximately 5,000 Pusan University students demonstrate on school grounds. At about 2 pm, the students spill out into the streets and are immediately joined by citizens from the city. Subsequently, on the 17th, some 3,000 Tonga University students also begin demonstrating, and over 10,000 students and citizens continue the demonstration in the shopping district.

18 October: Martial law is declared in the Pusan area in conjunction with the student riots.

18 October: Following Pusan, 1,000 students from Kyongnam University in Masan demonstrate, shouting such things as down with Yushin and overthrow the dictatorship, and there are incidents of bloodshed, including the stoning of a police box. The riots continue for 2 days, until the 19th.

20 October: Troops are mobilized throughout Masan.

26 October: President Pak Chong-hui is assassinated.

27 October: At 4 am, the entire nation, with the exception of Cheju, is placed in a state of emergency.

15 November: Choe Kyu-ha, exercising proxy presidential authority, orders that a study be made of releasing those affected by the emergency decrees and of allowing the return to school of students expelled.

21 November: The Yongdungpo Branch of the Seoul Procurator's Office releases five students from custody who had been arrested on suspicion of violating emergency measures prior to the declaration of martial law.

23 November: The Seoul Criminal Court reverses the arrest of, and releases, three persons, including Mun Pu-sik, managing editor of the New Democratic Party's MINJU CHONSON, and [NDP presidential] secretary Kim Tok-yong.

8 December: Repeal of EM-9. Release of 68 emergency measure violators. Kim Tae-chung released from house arrest.

15 December: The 11th Seoul Criminal Court dismisses cases against New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam, MINJU CHONSON Managing Editor Mun Pu-sik and Kim Tok-yong (secretary to Kim Yong-sam). Party President Kim had been under arrest but not in custody, and Mun and Kim [Tok-yong] had been freed on 23 November.

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CSO: 4108

DECISION TO STOP MOBILIZING STUDENTS FOR PUBLIC CEREMONIES PRAISED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Student Mobilization"]

[Text]

Among the many recent decisions by new Education Minister Kim Ok-gill, particularly the one concerning mobilization of students for various public events deserves unreserved praise. She made it clear that the ministry would not allow any government authorities to force students to fill seats at public ceremonies or line streets to welcome or send off dignitaries.

The undesirable practice of mobilizing students for official activities has a long history in this country. In the heyday of Japanese militarism, students were put into forced labor to help in their war effort and even after the liberation, students were used by the authorities for purposes totally unrelated to education at the expense of their precious study hours.

For a short period after the 1945 liberation, officials of the new Republic restrained themselves from taking students to indoor or outdoor ceremonies or other public functions. But from the latter days of the Syngman Rhee regime, students at primary, middle and high schools and even at universities were mobilized for public events with growing frequency as authoritarian rule was strengthened.

So far it has been taken for granted that the presence of large numbers of students is a must at every public ceremony. When foreign leaders were making official visits to this country and when the president of this Republic was going on an overseas tour, students were invariably brought out of their classes and forced to stand on sidewalks under often adverse weather conditions.

It was always sad for people with their own children to see uniformed young girls soaked in rain awaiting the arrival of a foreign dignitary for hours,

holding small national flags in their cold hands. Many people still vividly recall many public rallies during the Liberal Party rule when students chanted political slogans without even correctly understanding their meanings.

We believe that the Education Ministry instruction to city and provincial boards of education to ensure that students are not mobilized for public activities outside their schools in the future will minimize waste of students' time and frustrate any attempt to use the manpower of students for non-educational purposes.

What was fundamentally wrong was the belief of bureaucrats that they could do whatever they liked with students in disregard of the wishes of educators. It simply reflected the attitude of supremacy of administration which is justifiable only in totalitarian and dictatorial systems. What characterized the education administration in the past was an authoritarian attitude of education officials over schools, one which trampled on the independence of academic institutions.

In fact, there have been numerous debates on "democratization" and "restoration of autonomy" with regard to the operation of schools among various private circles, but they have never come close to realization, with the bureaucracy paying no heed to such calls. On the contrary, relations between schools and educational administration became ever more rigid as the political system ran on an authoritarian course in recent years.

Therefore, the series of innovative actions by the new education minister, however trivial they might seem, are really big steps toward the establishment of a democratic tradition in our education.

The recent measures ranged from liberalization of the designs of school uniforms and students' hair styles to direct election of student society representatives and the reorganization of the Student Defense Corps at secondary and higher educational institutions. Even the display of colored card sections in national sports events and Armed Forces Day celebrations was prohibited.

As far as these innovations are concerned, the education administration is deemed to be on the right track and we would like to encourage the new minister to keep going on in this direction with resolve.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'TONGA ILBO' CALLS FOR REINSTATEMENT OF EMERGENCY DECREE VIOLATORS

SK160551 Seoui TONGA ILBO in Korean 15 Feb 80 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Reinstatement and National Consensus"]

[Text] It is joyful news that the possibility of the early realization of the reinstatement of the presidential emergency decree violators has increased.

According to a news report, president of the Democratic Republican Party [DRP] Kim Chong-pil and chairman of the Yujong-hoe Choe Yong-hui took up the reinstatement question for discussion in their talks held last weekend when they visited the President Choe Kyu-ha and Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak at the prime minister's official residence in Samchong-tong. At a press conference held on 13 February during which [DRP] President Kim revealed that he was pushing ahead with a special bill for the removal of the criminal records of ex-convicts, it was also learned that "he expects separate measures for the reinstatement of individuals from the opposition circles will take place soon."

In view of such reports, it is anticipated that the government will make the necessary decision soon concerning the reinstatement question. We think that the sooner it comes, the better it is in the interest of consolidating the national consensus and stabilizing the current national situation.

Those who violated emergency decrees should have been naturally reinstated at the end of last year when these decrees were lifted. Despite the fact that those who violated the emergency decrees have been exonerated and released with the lifting of these decrees, their civil rights are still limited, thus limiting their social activities and banning their political activities. This runs counter to the spirit of the lifting of the emergency decrees and the principle of equity.

Now that the process of amending the constitution is in full swing to lay the foundation for a democratic constitutional government which will make its debut in the future, limiting the civil rights of those figures out of office who demanded democratic reform is not logical. It is said that the executive members of the Democratic Republican Party, reminding everyone

of party President Kim Chong-pil's repeated statements while on his inspection of party liaison offices in cities and provinces, saying that he would like to ask on an equal footing whether the people have confidence in the party, expressed their hope that reinstatement measures will be taken at the earliest possible date. If some persons face the election on a favorable footing, while some others face the coming election, which will be conducted as a result of the amendment of the constitution, on an unfavorable one, this practice will not be described as democratic and will betray the expectations of the people. It should be remembered that the people--the masters of sovereignty--make the final decision.

There will be various technical problems in dealing with the matter of reinstatement. However, we believe that these problems can be solved if the government shows sincerity. There will be no problem which we cannot solve if we resolve to do it, without particularly sticking to the phrasings of the constitution.

It is said that some political circles are moving toward holding an extraordinary session of the National Assembly and submitting a resolution to the National Assembly against the government in this regard. It is difficult to understand the reason for taking such a complicated action to solve this problem. The government should make a decision in this regard without bothering the National Assembly.

The government must take wise and quick action to solve the situation. We believe that the government should take timely action. It is suggested that the government should not create an impression that it hesitates in handling the situation. We urge the government not to assume the attitude toward taking a certain action suggested by someone and to carry out its work in a resolute manner.

CSO: 4108

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

KIM YONG-SAM; YUN PO-SON TALKS--The President of the New Democratic Party, Kim Yong-sam, visited former President Yun Po-son on the afternoon of 20 February and informed him about the content of his recent talks with President Choe Kyu-ha. [Text] [SK200432 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 80 p 1 SK]

DEFLECTION OF DUP MEMBERS--Seoul Feb 13 OP-KYODO--Thirteen senior members of Korea's splinter opposition Democratic Unification Party (DUP) Wednesday joined the main opposition New Democratic Party (NDP). Pak Pyong Bae, former national assemblyman and still a DUP vice president, and 12 district chapter chairman-level party officials said that they joined the larger NDP to "follow the people's aspirations for a great unification of opposition forces." They were the second group recently to leave the DUP to join the New Democrats. Chong Sang Gu, another DUP vice president, and 12 other senior members switched to the NDP January 6, drawing sharp criticism from their DUP colleagues. The NDP holds 66 seats in the National Assembly and the DUP three, but they have not been affected by the recent changes. Late last August, the NDP and the DUP agreed to merge with each other, but after the October 26 assassination of President Park Chung Hee, the DUP did not take necessary procedure. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 Feb 80 OW]

KIM TAE-CHUNG--Seoul Feb 15 KYODO--Former opposition party leader Kim Tae-chung Friday spoke before a crowd of about 2,500 people in Seoul for about 10 minutes, calling for people's pledge to work for the establishment of a democratic Korea. This was the first time that Kim spoke in public since he was released on December 8 last year from confinement at his home, except for short addresses he had made at church masses. Kim spoke at the memorial services marking the 20th anniversary of the death of Dr. Cho Pyong-ok--presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in the days of the Dr. Syngman Rhee--held at the national theater in Seoul. Kim stressed the need for peaceful unification of Korea and urged people to pledge their efforts to work for the establishment of a democratic Korea. Following the memorial services, Kim was surrounded by many people who offered to shake hands with him. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 15 Feb 80 OW]

THREE KIM'S MEET--Seoul, 25 Feb KYODO--Prominent dissident Kim Tae-chung joined fellow opposition party leader Kim Young-sam and ruling party chief Kim Chong-pil Monday in what newsmen here called a dramatic face-to-face meeting of the three Kims, the hopefuls for the presidential election expected next year. Kim Tae-chung, expected to regain civil rights shortly, has not been in political spotlight since 1972 when the late President Pak Chong-hui imposed tough measures, virtually banning him from political activities. It was also the first encounter in eight years for the 1971 presidential candidate with Kim Chong-pil, chief of the ruling Democratic Republican Party and Pak's top aid. The former prime minister was the engineer of the political settlement of the 1973 abduction of Kim Tae-chung, allegedly carried out by agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency set up by the assassinated leader. The meeting of the three leaders was arranged by Kim San Man, chairman of the TONGA ILBO newspaper, who invited them to honor their contributions to a memorial project of his last father, Kim Seong-su, a former vice president. The meeting was described by the sponsor as an informal social gathering, but sources here said it was also meant to be a get-together to kick off their race for the presidency. Participants in the meeting also included Japanese Ambassador Ryozi Sunobe and U.S. Ambassador William Gleysteen. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 25 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS GROUPS TRANSFER MANAGERIAL RIGHT TO YOUNGER MEN

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 28 Jan 80 p 2, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Article by U Pyong-tong, reporter]

[Summary] Recently, the Kumho Tire Industry Co, a mainstay of the Kumho Business Group, declared itself independent by branching off from the conglomerate. Pak In-ch'on, chairman of the business group, turned over some 30 percent of the Kumho Tire's stocks to his nephews, Pak Sang-ku and Pak Hyong-ku. In return, Pak has got back a considerable amount of stocks of his subsidiaries, including the Kumho Industries, from the two nephews.

This has resolved friction which existed between Pak's son and his nephews over the managerial rights of his enterprises. His eldest son, Pak Song-yong, is now entrusted with the management of Kumho industries, while his nephew, Pak Sang-ku, and his brother Tong-pok, are to manage Kumho Tire, thus realizing an actual transfer of management of the Kumho Group to his next generation.

"While business firms grow, company owners are approaching their mortality," the representative of a business conglomerate once said. In the latter half of the 1970's, founders have actively been turning over their managerial rights to their next generations.

Following the transfer of managerial rights by the Lucky Group after the death of its founder, Ku In-hoe, the following business groups have followed suit: Pak Tu-pyong of the Tusan Group, Ch'oe Chong-kon of the Sunkyong Group, Kim Song-kon of the Ssangyon Group, Sol Kyong-tong of the Taehan Electric Wire Group, So Kap-ho of Pangrim Textile, Kim Ch'il-ho of Kia Industry, Ch'oe Song-mo of the Sindonga Group, Pak Pyong-kyu and Sin Tok-p'al of the Haet'ae Group, Kim Sam-man of Taedong Industry, Yi To-yong of the Ilsin Group, Kim Hyong-nam of Ilson Textile, So Chong-ik of Tongil Textile, Kang Chung-hui of Tonga Pharmaceuticals, Yu Il-han of Yu Han Chemical Works, Yi Han-won of Taehan Flour Mill, Kim Ch'i-pok of Taehan Fire Insurance, Chang Kyong-ho of Dongkuk Steel, So Chong-kwi of Honam Oil Refinery, Yang T'ae-chin of the Kukche Group, and Kim Yon-su of

Samyangsa Co. All of these founders have died, leading to the transfer of managerial rights to the younger generation.

Even in cases where the founders are still alive, many business groups have turned over their managerial rights to younger generations, such as in the case of Cho Hong-che, chairman of the Hyosong Group; Kim Chi-t'ae, chairman of the Hankuk Silk Group; Yi Won-man, chairman of the Kolon Group; Ch'oe Chun-mun, chairman of Donga Construction Co; Yi Chae-chun, chairman of the Daeilim Group; Chong T'ae-song, chairman of the Songch'ang Group; Chang Hak-yop, chairman of the Jinro Group; Kim Wan-yong, chairman of the Kyongbang Group; Kang Sok-chin, chairman of Dongmyong Lumber; and Yi Hoe-lim, chairman of Oriental Chemical Co.

There are also some business groups which have completed the preparations for the transfer of managerial rights to the younger generation, such as the Samsung Group, Hanil Synthetic Yarn Group, Chonbang Group, Samyangsa Group, Kumho Group, Hankuk Flat Glass Group, Hansong Sillop Group, and Tongyang Cement Group.

In view of these trends, it appears likely that an era of business management by a younger generation and by business management experts will come to pass in the 1980's. In most cases, however, managerial rights are turned over to the founders' sons, sons-in-law, relatives, and brothers. This being the case, it seems to be a far cry to the desirable opening of an era of business management by experts.

As business enterprises grow, founders usually turn managerial rights for their subsidiaries over to specializing management experts. But they would, in most cases, transfer only to their direct descendants or relatives the managerial right and control over the mainstay of the whole business group.

In other cases, Seoul Miwon transferred the management to the owner's son-in-law Kim Chong-ui; Taejon Leather Industry to Kim Chong-tae, father-in-law of the business owner; and Tongyang Precision Machinery to Pak Yul-son, brother of the founder.

The heads of more than 90 percent of all business groups have transferred managerial rights to their own families or relatives, such as Dongkuk Steel to brother Chang Sang-t'ae; Jinro to nephew Chang Ik-yong; Sunkyong to brother Ch'oe Chong-hyon; YuHan Chemical Works to Pak Ch'un-ko, grandson by the founder's daughter; YuHan-Kimberly to nephew Yu Sung-ho; Silla Trading to brother Pak Chun-hyong; and National Plastic to brother Im Ch'ae-hong.

Following the death of its founder, Pak Tu-pyong, the Tusan Group has Chong Su-ch'ang, its new chairman, as the commander of the group. The Lucky Group had employed the late Pak Sun-ch'an as a specializing management expert. Hankuk Tire employed Na Ung-pae as president, and the Lotte Group has employed Yu Ch'ang-sun as the chairman and Yi Nak-son as vice-chairman of its Lotte Confectionaries.

The number of such management experts are steadily on the increase as in the cases of Crown Beer, Daihan Flour Mill, Pangrim Textile, Ssangyong Cement, Sungyong Synthetic Fiber, Jinyang, Hankuk Paper Manufacturing, and Hanyang Foodstuff. In the case of the Samsung Group, it has entrusted Song Se-ch'ang to the management of Samsung Trading, Kang Chin-ku to Samsung Electronics, An Pyong-hwi to Samsung Heavy Industry, and Yi Su-pin to Cheil Wool Textile. The Hyundai Group has also entrusted Yi Chun-lim to Hyundai Heavy Industry and Yi Myong-pak to Hyundai Construction.

According to the latest survey conducted by the Korea Productivity Center, however, nearly 50 percent of some 500 business firms surveyed are still run by the founders themselves. This figure sharply contrasts with that of 2.9 percent registered in Japan. It seems that the principle of separating business ownership from management does not seem to be well accepted among Korean businessmen.

Moreover, there are even some cases of getting back managerial rights from the management specialists as business groups grew, suggesting that the era for business management by specialists is still far off.

For example, Seoul Miwon has returned managerial rights from Yi Hyu to Kim Chong-ui, son-in-law of chairman Im Tae-hon; YuHan Chemical Works transferred them from Yu Kwon-sun to Pak Ch'un-ko, grandson by a daughter of the late Yu Il-han; Tongil Textile transferred them from Chong Chong-hwa to So Min-sok, son of its founder; Haet'ae Confectionaries did so from Na Ung-pae to Sin Chong-ch'a, son of its founder, Sin Tok-pal; and Ssangyong Cement, which used to be run by So Song-t'aek, is now virtually managed by chairman Kim Sok-won. Gold Star Co, previously run by Pak Sun-ch'an, is now run by the owner himself, Ho Sin-ku.

CSO: 4108

## PRICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS COMPILED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

## Industrial Products Prices

Item	Unit	Before	Now	(in won) Increase rate (%)
Steel plate	M/T	153,307	195,785	28.1
Hot coil	"	142,940	183,340	28.4
Concrete reinforcing steel bar	"	125,500	212,000	68.58
Electrolytic copper	"	1,436,800	1,715,344	19.4
Aluminum ingots	"	701,805	985,284	33.8
Zinc ingots	"	594,729	719,888	22.1
Diesel engine for automobiles		2,963,000	3,024,000	2.0
Passenger car (Pony)		2,581,000	2,695,000	4.6
Bus		12,770,000	14,310,000	12.0
Cargo automobiles		4,170,000	4,750,000	15.07
TV sets (BT-447KS)		386,816	108,285	3.11
" (VS 610 BU)		58,000	100,848	6.18
Refrigerator				
(GR-2060T)		226,079	235,580	4.0
(SR-306)		357,266	388,085	8.2
Chemical seasonings	kg	1,078.00	1,254.00	18.0
Kraft paper	M/T	321,300	425,527	32.0
Newsprint	"	370,640	388,300	2.0
Sugar	15 kg	7,001.50	8,941.50	17.6
Automobile tire		56,807	73,982	30.2
Soda ash	M/T	102,000	140,803	37.2
Plate glass	box	8,375	11,218	33.9
Cement	40 kg/bag	1,133	1,539	35.0
Nylon F yarn	lb	719.16	984.52	34.1
Polyester F yarn	"	677.61	866.91	28.28
Acrylic spun yarn	"	1,022.93	1,280.57	26.19
Cotton yarn	kg	1,360.74	1,576.77	16.5
Woolen blended fabrics	yd	4,570	5,494	17.78

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

1979 TRADE DEFICITS--Seoul Feb 15 OP-KYODO--Korea's chronic trade deficit with Japan declined slightly last year, but greater imports of crude oil sharply increased trade deficits with Middle East countries, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Friday. Korea's exports to Japan last year reached dollar 3.35 billion vs. imports from the neighboring country of dollar 6.65 billion, yielding a deficit of dollar 3.29 billion, 1.8 per cent less than the deficit recorded in 1978. Full-scale trade between the two neighbors began in 1966 after they normalized diplomatic relations. Since then, Korea's dollar 16.2 billion. Korea's combined 1979 deficit in its trade with four major oil suppliers--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Indonesia--hit dollar 2.33 billion, 69.2 per cent higher than in 1978. The United States, meanwhile, emerged as a major contributor to Korea's deteriorating balance-of-payments position last year. Korea suffered a deficit of dollar 219 million in its trade with the United States, a sharp reverse from the dollar 1.01 billion surplus it chalked up in 1978. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 15 Feb 80 OW]

JANUARY WHOLESALE PRICES--Seoul, 25 Feb KYODO--Wholesale prices in Korea jumped 17.5 per cent between January 1 and February 15, the Economic Planning Board said Monday. Retail prices went up 8.1 per cent during the same period. Wholesale prices rose 2.3 per cent in January, but then shot up 15.2 per cent during the first 15 days of this month after sweeping hikes in the costs of petroleum products, electricity and many industrial items. Consumer prices increased by 3.4 per cent in January, and rose another 4.7 per cent during the first 15 days of this month. The government has planned to hold wholesale price increases to 27 to 28 per cent for the whole year, and consumer prices increases to 22 to 23 per cent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 25 Feb 80 OW]

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S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

**CONSTRUCTION IN MIDEAST**--Seoul, 22 Feb OP-KYODO--South Korean Construction Minister Choe Chong-wan Friday said that his country could continue winning building contracts in the Middle East for 10 years to come. Choe, who returned Thursday from a 12-day trip to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain, told reporters that Korean firms now working on projects in Mideast countries should strive to improve their construction technology and management in order to continue operating in that part of the world. Pointing out that Korean firms face tough competition in such simple projects as road construction, he called upon them to develop their technology in order to win more contracts to build sewage facilities, skyscrapers and industrial plants. Korea's target for construction contracts in Mideast countries this year is \$6 billion. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 22 Feb 80 OW]

**EFFECT OF DEVALUATION**--Seoul 23 Feb OP-KYODO--The nearly 17-per cent devaluation of the South Korean won January 12 has helped improve the country's trade balance, boosting exports while curbing increases in imports, according to government figures released Saturday. The tendency has become more pronounced this month, as exports increased to nearly \$704 million between February 1 and 21, on a negotiated basis, up 41.9 per cent over the same period last year. Imports during the same period, meanwhile, rose by only 11.5 per cent to \$942 million. Imports had previously been increasing faster than exports during every month. During those same 21 days, Korea received nearly \$882 million worth of export letters of credit, up 29.7 per cent over the corresponding period last year, while import licenses issued during the same period amounted to slightly more than \$1 billion, up only 4.4 per cent over the level 1 year before. Exports from January 1 through February 21 reached \$1.9 billion, a 23.6 per cent rise, vs imports of \$2.7 billion, up 29.7 per cent. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 23 Feb 80 OW]

**FOREIGN INVESTMENTS**--Seoul 23 Feb OP-KYODO--Korea's Economic Planning Board (EPB) plans to ease restrictions on foreign investments here in the electronics and some other high-technology industries in an effort to attract more foreign capital. EPB officials said Saturday that they would selectively

allow foreigners to invest up to even 100 per cent in electronics, precision machine and energy substitute industries, depending on their possible contributions to Korea's economic growth. EPB has so far restricted general foreign investments to 50 per cent of local joint ventures, and some multinational firms such as International Business Machines, and also Korean residents overseas, have been granted exceptions and allowed to wholly own investments here exceeding the normal \$500,000 ceiling, as have investors in industries producing only export items. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 23 Feb 80 OW]

NEW EXCHANGE SYSTEM--Seoul, 27 Feb HAPDONG-KYODO--A new exchange rate system was introduced by South Korea Wednesday to float the Korean won currency under the multi-currency basket formula, coupled with a "Korean basket" formula. The Bank of Korea posted the conversion rates of the won currency against major foreign currencies under the new formula Wednesday morning. With the adoption of the new formula, the previous unitary floating exchange rate system was virtually replaced with a floating exchange rate system, sources at the Central Bank explained. The Bank of Korea will post daily the conversion rates of the won currency, taking into account the parity values of special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund (MF) and those of currencies of Korea's major trade partners selected under a "Korean basket" formula, the sources said. Although the won currency will be allowed to float under the new exchange rate system, the government will manage to keep the won-dollar conversion rate from declining to below 580 won per dollar for the time being, the sources said. At the same time, the government plans to readjust upward the exchange rates within 4 to 5 per cent throughout the year, the sources said. The Central Bank will intervene in the foreign exchange market whenever the fluctuation of the exchange rates is deemed excessive or unrealistic, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 27 Feb 80 OW]

EXPORTS OF AUTO TIRES--Seoul, 21 Feb HAPDONG-KYODO--A sharp rise has been noted in South Korea's foreign sales of auto tires thus far this year. According to statistics given by the Commerce-Industry Ministry Thursday, export sales by four Korean auto tire makers reached dollar 61,742,000 as of February 16. The sum reflected a whopping rise of 91 per cent over the like period a year before, ministry sources said. The rise was ascribed chiefly to the decline in auto tire output in advanced nations, and improved international competitiveness of Korean auto tire makers, the sources explained. Encouraged by brisk export shipments, Kumkang Tire Manufacturing Company is planning to expand the annual production capacity of its tire plant from 5.5 million pieces to 7.4 million pieces within this year, the sources said. Hankdok Tire Manufacturing Company also plans to increase the annual production capacity of its tire plant from 4.5 million pieces to 6.4 million pieces, and Tongshin Tire Manufacturing Company is pushing ahead with its plan to expand the annual capacity of its tire plant from 800,000 pieces to 1 million pieces, the sources said. Wuonpoong Tire Manufacturing Company further plans to expand the annual production capacity of its tire plant from 700,000 to 1 million pieces this year, the sources added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 21 Feb 80 OW]

FOREIGN LOAN, INVESTMENT PROJECTS--Seoul Feb 13 OP-KYODO--The Korean Government Tuesday approved plans to obtain more than dollar 10.6 million in foreign capital, including three foreign loan projects (totaling dollar 8.3 million) and one foreign investment project (dollar 2.3 million). The Lotte Milk and Meat Product Co. was authorized to borrow dollar 7.2 million from a syndicate of four banks in Hong Kong to import 4,000 milk cows, with which it plans to produce 20,227 tons of milk a year. A second loan, dollar 602,000 from Japan's Marubeni Corp., will help the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives build a fish cake processing plant. The third loan involves dollar 500,000 the Korea Applied Magnetics Corp. will use to import equipment and facilities needed to produce various magnetic heads for computers. The loan will be provided by the Applied Magnetics Corp. of the United States. The government also approved a Tongyang Nylon Co. plan to obtain technical knowhow from Japan's Toyo Engineering Corp. to construct a polyetyrene manufacturing plant. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### GREATER FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Ch'oe Won-ch'ol: "Finance Is a Powerful Weapon for Spurring On Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today we are meaningfully celebrating the first anniversary of the speech given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the National Congress of Finance and Banking Functionaries, entitled "Let Us Perform Finance Management Work Well So As To Further Spur On Socialist Construction."

In this masterpiece, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song fully explained, based on an analysis and aggregation of the results and experiences built up during times past in the field of finance and banking, the theoretical and practical problems associated with further improving financial and banking work in a manner suited to the developing reality.

This masterpiece, which succinctly laid down the theory and principles related to socialist finance, such as problems of realizing an independent accounting system and strengthening finance regulations and systems, as well as problems associated with further developing the rural finance system and increasing the role of finance organs, has become a powerful weapon which must be firmly wielded in more vigorously spurring on socialist construction.

Today our nation's socialist construction is expanding and developing in leaps and bounds. This reality demands that finance and banking functionaries and all economic guidance functionaries further improve and strengthen the work of finance management, taking deeply to heart the mission and task of finance in socialist construction.

A key problem arising in following the route set forth in this masterpiece and strengthening the work of finance management is the implementation, before anything else, of an independent accounting system in factories and enterprises.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The immediate implementation of an independent accounting system in the control and management of the socialist economy is of extreme importance. Control and management of factories and enterprises in accordance with the principles of independent accounting is a requirement of socialist economic principles." ("Let Us Perform Finance Management Work Well So As To Further Spur On Socialist Construction," pamphlet, p 7)

The capability and role of finance in socialist economic construction are carried out primarily through the process of implementing the independent accounting system in the control and management of factories and enterprises.

The independent accounting system is a rational control and management method of socialist state-operated enterprises which, while guarding the principle of unified planned management by the state, appropriately harmonizes the relative sense of commercial autonomy of the enterprise with it, and correctly combines politico-ethical incentives with material incentives in economic management.

The independent accounting system, as an enterprise management method which suits the nature and transitional characteristics of the socialist society, not only provides impetus toward consistent fulfillment of enterprise production plans by day, by ten days, by month and by index, but also makes it possible to formalize and standardize enterprise management by carrying out control and management of revenues and expenditures through correctly making use of such economic leverages as base price, price and profit, and to manage daily life meticulously and frugally. In addition, the system has become an important factor in promoting the creativity and responsibility of the producing masses, and consequently in performing enterprise management more scientifically and rationally in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system.

As pointed out in this masterpiece by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, only through implementation of the independent accounting system and correct application of the value principle can the standard of material consumption per unit of product be reduced, the productivity per worker be raised, and the quality of the product be improved.

From the very start of the construction of a new society in our nation, the acceptance of the independent accounting system in state-operated enterprises has resulted in invaluable achievements in increasing the productive drive of the workers and in formalizing enterprise management. Only through better application of the independent accounting system, based on such achievements and experience, can the Taean work system be fully operationalized so that enterprise management is rationalized and production continuously increased.

Consequently, the principles of unified and detailed planning must be thoroughly implemented in all organs and enterprises and the work of enterprise internal planning intensified, and at the same time, technical-economic standards including work quotas and material consumption standards must be set scientifically, and the work to continuously refine them well organized. Along with such, it is important that the general organizational work associated with implementing the independent accounting system in each factory and enterprise be taken care of without fail, including the proper drafting and implementation of enterprise procedures for carrying out the provisions of the independent accounting system for state-operated enterprises which conform to actual circumstances, the establishment of an internal enterprise accounting system, the strengthening of financial oversight and planning in regard to the results of management activities and so on.

Another problem associated prominently with the improvement of financial management work involves the strengthening of financial discipline and the intensification of the struggle to eliminate the occurrence of financial waste.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpiece, the objective of strengthening financial discipline is to assure that finances are not wasted.

Making all financial disbursements strictly in accordance with provisions pertaining to disbursements contained in the state budget is an important means of strengthening financial discipline and eliminating waste.

Finance and banking functionaries are the agents of the people who work to promote material and cultural welfare with the funds earned by the people. Therefore, to work diligently to save even one additional penny of the nation's money, and to provide greater benefit to the state, is the glorious task of financial and banking functionaries.

Finance and banking functionaries must establish strict discipline in budgeting and strive to assure that the nation's finances are made proper use of for the benefit of the state and improvement of the people's lives. Along with oversight over production at factories and enterprises, the exercise of financial oversight on a fixed basis is an important means of strengthening financial discipline and eliminating financial waste. Consequently, finance and banking functionaries must strengthen systems of oversight for daily production and finance, and must carry out financial oversight on a ten-day, monthly and quarterly basis.

The strengthening of the rural budgetary system in order to perform well the work of finance administration is an important task set forth in this masterpiece.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"By development of the rural budgetary system is meant the development of rural industry and agriculture, fisheries, public service work, procurement work and so on which make possible the self-support of daily life in the rural areas." (ibid. pp 18-19)

The rural budgetary system is a creative socialist budgetary system first realized in our nation. The superiority of the rural budgetary system lies in its most effective method of managing rural life, in which the unified leadership of the state and the initiative of the rural area are correctly combined so that all areas advance by means of their own strength, and take care of their own day-to-day living.

As pointed out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his masterpiece, our nation's rural budgetary system is fundamentally different from the budgetary system of capitalist nations. Here it was shown that, in capitalist nations, increases in budget receipts are directly proportionate to intensification of exploitation of the people. In contrast, our nation's rural budgetary system contributes to improving the lives of the people and to benefiting the state by developing rural industry and improving service to the people.

Under the wise leadership of the party, today a firm foundation has been laid which makes possible the further development of the rural budgetary system in our nation. In all areas a powerful rural industrial base has been established, there are extensive service networks and functionaries capable of independently seeing to day-to-day life have been made ready.

In order to further develop the rural budgetary system, it is vital that rural budget receipts be continuously increased, that rural budget funds be properly disbursed, and that every effort be made to keep tight watch over them. To do so, rural industry must be rapidly developed and the work of goods distribution, food distribution and services continuously improved.

In addition, an attitude toward life must be thoroughly established among functionaries and workers by which every penny of the nation's money is held dear and used to good end.

Specifically, rural government organs and functionaries must fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and boldly plan, and conduct, rural life with their own strength, and systematize the work of fixing and overseeing a blueprint for implementing the rural budgetary system.

Increasing the role of banking organs is an important task associated with strengthening financial management work.

As set forth in this masterpiece, banks are key financial organs of the state which circulate funds and which exercise control so that they are

made use of correctly. Through banking organs the nation's currency is issued and used, and control based on the Won exercised.

Consequently, the role of banks is very important, and when banks move vigorously administrative work in all factories and enterprises can be fully carried out.

Banking organs must set up strict regulations pertaining to disbursements and payments, and responsively carry out loan activities, so as to provide inside support to the management work of factories and enterprises.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work "Let Us Perform Finance Management Work Well So As To Further Spur On Socialist Construction," by fully setting forth the problems arising today in properly performing today's socialist finance management work, has become a programmatic guide which makes it possible to further spur on our nation's socialist construction and to more scientifically and rationally administer the people's economy in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system.

Today enormous and rewarding tasks confront our financial and banking functionaries in more thoroughly carrying out the duties set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this masterpiece.

All economic guidance functionaries and finance and banking functionaries must work like anonymous heroes in fulfilling these glorious tasks, maintaining the spirit of being true servants to the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people, and contribute positively to the rewarding work of carrying out the decisions of the 19th plenary session of the Fifth Party Central Committee.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1979

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1979:

3 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Supply More Commodities to the Countryside Which Harvested a Bumper Harvest": Notes that the unprecedented bumper grain harvest in the midst of unfavorable climatic conditions was due to the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the effort of the farmers who are now engaged in preparing for next year's farming; states that distribution of more commodities to the countryside is part of party policy on developing the countryside and eliminating the disparity in the standard of living of rural and urban communities; stresses that supplying more commodities to the countryside will increase the political zeal of the peasants who have a larger income due to this year's bumper crop, encourage them to make a greater effort to conquer next year's grain summit and accomplish all their tasks pointed out in Kim Il-song's "rural thesis"; calls upon all functionaries and workers to supply more good quality goods to the countryside, follow Kim Il-song's instructions on rendering assistance to the peasants and improving rural commercial operations, learn from the example of the unheralded heroes, accurately estimate the demand for commercial goods in the countryside, run their equipment at full capacity, produce and supply good quality commodities on a priority basis; exhorts executive organs, particularly provincial, municipal and county administration committee functionaries to become the errand boys for the countryside, settle all problems that arise, establish strict norms and regulations for commodity distribution; calls upon the commercial sector, local party organizations, commercial and executive functionaries to formulate concrete plans for timely commodities distribution to the rural localities in their jurisdiction and thereby encourage the peasants to achieve even greater success in grain production.

5 Dec 79 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Thoroughly Adopt the Work Method of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Unit": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 237, 7 Dec 79, pp D8-12: "Work Method of Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Unit Praised"].

6 Dec 79 p 1 upper half with border: "Let Us Further Strengthen Communist Moral Indoctrination": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 237, 7 Dec 79, pp D2-7: "Role of Communist Moral Indoctrination Stressed"].

10 Dec 79 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Continue to Vigorously March Forward With the Force to Complete This Year's Plan Ahead of Schedule": States that this year's plan was completed on 6 December, 25 days ahead of schedule as far as the gross national industrial product is concerned; notes that the party members and workers followed the party line on producing more and better quality goods with the manpower, equipment and materials already on hand, thus bringing about a high tide of production and pushing ahead with the construction and enlargement of important production facilities; workers produced more coal, steel, rolled steel, cement, excavators, machine tools, chemical fertilizer, vinalon, daily necessities and foodstuffs, thus demonstrating the correctness and vitality of the party's policy on the economy and on bringing about a new transformation in socialist economic construction and the decisions of the 17th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, strengthening the national economic base and political and economic might of the country at a time when capitalist countries are suffering fuel, raw materials and food shortages; stresses that Kim Il-song convened the 18th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee to give priority to transportation over production, enjoined the economic functionaries to perform economic and production organization and supervision; calls upon all party members and workers not to rest on their laurels but to go forth and conquer the summits of the new prospective plan, follow the party line and policy under all conditions like the unheralded heroes taking advantage of the excellent economic situation of the country and the heightened zeal of the workers; places emphasis on the extractive, transportation, metallurgical industries and foreign trade; exhorts the coal and ore mines to produce more stripage and do more excavation, run their equipment at full capacity and produce more coal and ore; calls upon the transportation sector to haul more freight and carry on the "campaign to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record"; calls for the metallurgical industry to discover and obtain more reserves and capabilities, select steel products by specification and quality and increase the varieties of steel products; calls upon the light and heavy machine industries such as the machine tool and chemical industries to run their equipment at full capacity for greater production, the fishery industry to catch more fish during the winter fishing season, every sector to finish up their final tasks and prepare for next year's goals; exhorts all levels of party organizations and three revolutions teams to be responsible for their economic projects and concentrate all forces on expediting important assignments; calls for all party organizations and functionaries to carry out the movement to learn from the unheralded heroes which is the motivating force for achieving a great upswing in socialist construction and thereby bring about endless miracles and innovations in production and construction.

14 Dec 79 p 1 with border: "Let Us Make a Grand March to Welcome the Sixth KWP Congress as a Victors' Congress": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 244, 18 Dec 79, pp D1-6: "NODONG SINMUN Welcomes Upcoming Sixth KWP Congress"].

15 Dec 79 p 1 top with border: "Let Us Again Bring About An Up-Surge in Implementing the Plan for Next Year": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 245, 19 Dec 79, pp D1-2: "Daily Urges Implementation of 1980 Economic Plan"].

16 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us More Thoroughly Carry Out the Taean Work System": Notes that this day marks the 18th anniversary of Kim Il-song's proclamation of the Taean Work System which is a new economic management system which has been responsible for great progress in socialist construction and through which the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural were carried out and according to which the economic functionaries are combining political and economic organization to enable the people to carry out the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and fulfill the new prospective plan under a greatly developed scientific and economic base; calls for all the functionaries to work with the producing masses, perform detailed planning, technical preparation and production guidance; emphasizes that the Taean Work System is an excellent economic management system which demonstrates the superiority of socialist business management methods over capitalist business management, whereby all the functionaries and workers perform economic management operations, defend and carry out the party line and policy on the national economy and strengthen party and political guidance; calls upon all guidance functionaries and workers to be well versed in the Taean Work Method, use it to summon the masses to greater efforts, concentrate all forces to accomplish their production tasks and fulfill party policy, coordinate all elements and projects scientifically, calculate and evaluate all working conditions, provide all the fuel, raw and processed materials needed for cooperative production and supply them to the production areas on a timely basis; stresses use of the Taean Work System in key areas such as the extractive, transportation and foreign trade industries and the sphere of cooperative production; exhorts guidance functionaries to strive constantly to raise up the level of technology, be thoroughly familiar with production planning and work assignments, further improve economic management operations according to the demands of the Taean Work System and prepare for the Sixth Party Congress with a heightened political zeal and heroic labor successes.

18 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Highly Display the Superiority of the Agricultural Guidance System": Notes that this day marks the 18th anniversary of the establishment of the agricultural guidance system which has raised the country's agriculture and the rural economy to a new high level of development, brought agriculture supervision even closer to advanced business management methodology, brought cooperative ownership even closer to ownership by the whole people, pushed the three revolutions

ahead and achieved a large upswing in farm production according to the chuche farming method; calls for the agricultural functionaries to organize and supervise all work in greater detail under the present-day complex and highly developed scientific agricultural business methods, raise up the quality of supervision and skillfully adhere to party guidance; asks the appropriate sectors to provide books, periodicals, data, details of farm experiences, etc., relating to modern agricultural science and make widespread use of farming films and slides, study sessions, lectures, on-the-job training, etc.; urges all to eliminate all tendencies to rely only on past experience, and provide detailed planning of seasonal chuche farming operations, materials distribution, etc., establish a command and control system for farming operations, strengthen and consolidate command posts, detailed guidance for centralized direction of projects; exhorts guidance personnel to normalize systematic project evaluation, be responsible for the country's granary, perform manpower organization, materials supply, equipment control, land and water management, etc., so as to carry out the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee to achieve the quota of ten million tons of grain in the near future.

19 Dec 79 p 1 top: "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Struggle To Prevent Flood Damage and Increase Electric Power Production": States that the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee issued directives on implementing Kim Il-song's instructions on remaking nature by building embankments for rivers and streams and constructing large scale hydroelectric power generation stations and thereby counter the influence of unfavorable climatic conditions and world-wide shortages of raw materials and fuel; emphasizes development and proper management of water power resources especially in Korea which has abundant mountains and rivers and occasional floods and drought; praises all for past success in hydroelectric power, forestry development and flood damage prevention but notes that there is still a great deal to be done such as building embankments on large rivers, protecting factories, enterprises and farmland from flooding, preventing salt water and tidal wave damage; calls for the entire party, the whole army and all the people to follow the decisions of the Plenum and concentrate their efforts on building river embankments, large and small scale hydroelectric power generating stations on a mass scale, repair reservoirs and hydroelectric power structures; calls for formulation of annual plans for hydroelectric power generation and forestry projects including initial construction up to final operation and maintenance; stresses providing the necessary steel, cement and lumber to large and small scale power generation plant construction sites, conservation of cement, lumber and steel in river embankment and power plant construction; exhorts the machine industry to produce and distribute construction equipment such as excavators, freight cars, concrete mixers, compressors, etc., mobilize and make maximum use of construction equipment on hand; calls for establishment of ancillary service areas for the power generating station construction sites, shorten construction time by use of prefabricated structures which can be transported to assembly areas;

exhorts all party organs to explain the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum to the party members and workers so that they will emulate the unheralded heroes and bring about heroic successes in construction of hydroelectric power generation plants; urges all sectors and units to stress conservation and increased production and make an effort to send even as much as one more worker, one more ton of cement and rolled steel to the construction sites; calls upon all guidance functionaries to work side by side with construction workers in the anti-Japanese guerrilla styles, settle all difficulties, organize and supervise all projects and thereby carry out the decisions of the 19th Plenum and bring about a new upswing in socialist construction.

22 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Steadfastly Transform Manpower Administration Operations Into Working With People": Notes that working with people and political work are prerequisites for enforcing the socialist labor law and carrying out the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee; states that the higher the level of ideological consciousness of the workers, the greater production and the economy will become; emphasizes that manpower administration work means organizing and mobilizing the efforts and skills of the broad working masses who are directly responsible for production and economic management and working with people means having the workers highly display their revolutionary zeal and creative activism; calls for all manpower administration functionaries to perform proper work with people and political work prior to dispatching workers or determining labor allocation, eliminate manpower waste and successfully solve problems arising in the 480 hour work day and socialist labor allocation principles; stresses that transforming manpower administration work into working with people is in tune with party requirements and necessitates looking at each worker, indoctrinating and mobilizing him, arming him with the chuche ideology rather than mere manpower allocation; exhorts manpower administration functionaries to explain the socialist constitution, labor law, labor rules and regulations to the workers so that they will value the interests of the collective and devote their lives to the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, properly combine labor, study and leisure, eradicate obsolete ideology and living habits, be filled with the communistic principle of "all for one, one for all," develop living habits like the anti-Japanese guerrilla band, settle everything through their own efforts and live and work according to regulation and good order; calls for the functionaries to instill in the workers the party slogan: "all production, all study, all living in the anti-Japanese guerrilla band style," have them accomplish their tasks without the slightest hesitation or recalcitrance, give priority to political work like the guerrilla commanders, discuss matters of manpower organization, allocation, composition, etc., with the masses, value their views and expedite operations according to their level of readiness and requirements; stresses that all functionaries must be well versed in Kim Il-song's instructions, party policy, and possess ample economic knowledge and skills, carry out the struggle to emulate the unheralded heroes, implement the decisions of the 19th Plenum

of the Fifth Party Central Committee and thoroughly carry out the socialist labor law by transforming manpower administration into working with people and political work.

25 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Fan the Flames of the 'Movement to Exceed the 5.18 Accident-Free On-Time Haulage Record'": States that the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record" is a campaign of mass innovation for implementing the party line on giving priority to transportation in the production process, carrying out the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee, striking a balance between production and transportation, amply satisfying the increasing demand for locomotives, freight cars and transportation facilities; states that the movement to learn from the unheralded heroes encourages the railroad transportation workers to make a greater contribution to the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free on-time haulage record" as stressed by the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee; urges the party and economic guidance functionaries in the transportation sector to formulate detailed plans for this campaign, explain Kim Il-song's programmatic instructions which he gave at the 18th Plenum to the masses, walk the tracks and ride the locomotives themselves to explore ways of increasing running speed and supervise locomotive engineer operations; exhorts guidance functionaries to eliminate technical mysticism and passivity and to assign the task of exceeding haulage loads, make up freight trains and enable all engineers to exceed the accident-free, on-time haulage record; calls upon party organs and functionaries in the railroad transportation sector to set up monitoring systems and issue regular wrap-up reports on the actual status of participation of each engineer and unit in the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record," normalize excellent experience gained therein, expedite this campaign through socialist competition, cooperative operations, provide favorable conditions to engage in this campaign, establish close ties among controllers, station and unit functionaries, add more than one unit weight more to a 50 ton freight carload, operate consolidated work teams at all stations including technical stations and perform train switching, loading and unloading properly; calls for systematic inspection of rolling stock, track beds, etc., increase the track hardness, prevent accidents, increase train running speed between stations, improve the technical level of the trainmen, set up strict operation regulations, improve command and control systems, promote the movement to emulate unheralded heroes among railroad personnel and thereby celebrate the Sixth Party Congress with shining success.

27 Dec 79 p 1 top: "Let Us Go Forth and Thoroughly Implement The Socialist Constitution": Notes that the seventh anniversary of the founding of the "DPRK Socialist Constitution" and "constitution day" is being celebrated by all party members and workers in the midst of the grand march to uphold the decisions of the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee and celebrate the upcoming Sixth Party Congress of victors; points out that Kim Il-song himself presented the socialist constitution, land law, child care law, socialist labor law, etc., and through the

constitution, the workers and peasants were endowed with revolutionary governing rights and a strong socialist system which brought about a new change in political, economic and cultural lives of the people and achieved notable success in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions; stresses the necessity of establishing a spirit of abiding by the socialist constitution and all other laws in revolution and construction, fulfilling the party line and policy, achieving a great advance in socialist construction and thereby realize the communist principle of "one for all and all for one" and establish strong collective living; urges all party members and workers to be thoroughly familiar with the socialist constitution and all rules and regulations stemming from it in the interests of the party, the revolution, the working class and the people, develop a strong party spirit, working class spirit and populist spirit of fidelity to the state and society; calls for strict adherence by all sectors and units in the national economy to state laws and regulations in economic management, normalization and regulation of enterprise management, full accomplishment of daily, 10 day, monthly and quarterly quotas, proper working life according to the socialist labor law and establishment of thorough property management; exhorts state economic organization guidance personnel to become reflections of the masses as the direct enforcers of socialist law, recognize their role in enforcing the constitution, norms and regulations, draw up management norms and procedures according to these laws, live accordingly and prevent the slightest deviation from them.

29 Dec 79 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Expedite Nonferrous Metals Production": States that functionaries and workers in the nonferrous metals industry must produce more nonferrous metals in accordance with the 19th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, economic development and the people's standard of living; notes that railroad electrification and household goods such as kitchen utensils require a substantial amount of nonferrous metals and refinery capacity and development of geological survey work; calls for all geological survey functionaries and teams to utilize survey equipment to the maximum, introduce advanced survey methodology, increase the rapidity of survey operations, determine underground deposits scientifically, expedite ore mine shaft construction with priority given to high speed drilling operations, large scale ore sorting and dressing, perform proper equipment control and overhauling procedures for rust prevention and increasing machinery lifetime; exhorts functionaries and workers in the nonferrous metals sector to carry on the mass movement for technical innovation, achieve a new advance in recovering nonferrous metals, ore dressing, refining and electrolysis and improve distribution in accordance with the Taean Work System; calls upon the metallurgical and machine industries to provide modern extraction equipment, spare parts and materials as planned and contracted; urges the transportation sector including the railroad industry to formulate transportation plans, engage in the "movement to exceed the 5.18 accident-free, on-time haulage record" and deliver various kinds of equipment and materials to the consumer enterprises on time; calls for the guidance functionaries to implement

the Taean Work System, formulate detailed plans for technical supervision, materials procurement and manpower organization, go among the workers and solve the problems as they arise and see to it that daily, 10 day, monthly and item quotas are exceeded, cultivate a sense of responsibility akin to the unheralded heroes; calls for all nonferrous metal workers to demonstrate their loyalty to the revolution and party and their adherence to the decisions of the 19th Plenum by bringing about a new innovation in nonferrous metals production.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### JANUARY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Feb 80 p 4

[Text] The February issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Our Party Is a Great Party With Invincible Might and Leadership

To Live and Struggle as Required by the Chuche Thought Is the Basic Guarantee for Victory of Our Revolution

History of Great Changes in Our Party's Work Methods.....Pyon Ch'ang-bok

Correct Combination of Party Work and Economic Work.....Yom Won-sok

Harmony Between the Military and People Is a Traditional Laudable Trait Prominently Manifested by the People's Army and the People.....Yi T'ae-ho

To Correctly Inherit and Develop the National Cultural Legacy Is Our Party's Consistent Policy.....Literature Research Institute, Academy of Social Sciences

It Is Not the Scope That Makes It a Great Work  
But Its Contents.....Yi Sang-t'ae

The Movement To Learn From the Examples of Hidden Heroes Is a Communistic Mass Movement Launched in a New Stage of Our Revolution.....Paek Chae-uk

The Movement To Learn From the Examples of Hidden Heroes Is a Communistic Thought-Remolding Movement.....Wi Ch'an-kil

The Movement To Learn From the Examples of Hidden Heroes Is a Powerful Technological Improvement Movement To Accelerate Socialist Construction.....Kim Ch'ang-ik

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS-NODONG SINMUN, MC-MINJU CHOSON, NC-NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

#### Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory

three revolutions team members dispatched to the factory are leading the struggle against technological mysticism and conservatism; solved problems with casting materials and problems among lathe workers [NS 1 Nov 79 p 3]

#### Pukch'ang Power Station

working classes and three revolutions team members finished in 2 days the lead pipe replacement work said to require 3 months [NS 3 Nov 79 p 3]

#### Uillyul Mine

raised machinery utilization rate 5.7%; now making elongation machines, rollers, round steel cutters, and presses; making parts such as shafts, shaft medals, pistons, rings, and cooling fan blades for use in large-size trucks [NS 4 Nov 79 p 1]

#### Kaesong Fiber Factory

finished winter preparations, including boiler guarantee work, and mending of pipes, couplers, and valves; will insure winter production of synthetic fibers, scissor covers, and yarn [NS 4 Nov 79 p 3]

#### February Mine

overfulfilled October plan, which had been set at 1.2 times ore production results of the same time last year; adopted new tracks and tripled ore transport capability; reorganized grinders and raised ore handling capacity 1.2 times [NS 5 Nov 79 p 3]

Yongsong Machinery Factory	struggling to double capital equipment production capability; modernizing 18-meter turning lathes and setting up a production base for press and die hammers [NS 6 Nov 79 p 1]
10 May Factory	turning out more iron products with new establishment of modern large-size steel casting furnaces in which they produce materials for large-size grinders, large winches, and press hammers [NS 6 Nov 79 p 3]
Sariwon Tractor Factory	producing screw-type gear manufacturing tools, including lathes and milling machines [NS 6 Nov 79 p 3]
Pyongyang Chemicals Building Materials Factory	adopted new water automatic filter for boilers; conserving power by adopting overload circuit breakers on welding operations [NS 6 Nov 79 p 2]
Nagyon Mine	overfulfilling ore production plans 1.5-1.6 times; tunnellers finished the October drilling plan in only 20 days and pit construction plan in only 24 days; continuing to raise boring speed by raising air pressure in compressors 1.5 times [NS 7 Nov 79 p 1]
Munp'yong Smeltery	raised per person production amounts 15.7% higher than expected in plans; this year, made 402 technical innovations and had good labor organization, saving 47,000 manhours of labor; made 11 new cooling towers, lowering cooling temperature another 5-6 degrees [NS 7 Nov 79 p 1]
Ch'ungsong-ho Tractor Factory	strengthening technical guidance; completed shaft coupler production process, raising production 1.5 times and saving 50% on steel materials [MC 8 Nov 79 p 3]
Kanggye Youth Power Station	by adopting long-distance water level measurement equipment, will be able to control water amounts correctly and will be able to handle load distribution rationally, based on efficient measurement data [MC 8 Nov 79 p 3]

**Sup'ung Power Station**

adopted new transformer cooling method to raise electricity production; party functionaries holding discussions to raise production capabilities [NS 9 Nov 79 p 2]

**Taean Electric Factory**

in only the first half of the year, by adopting 1,000-plus new technologies--starting with transformer cooling pipe manufacture--conserved 100 tons of pig iron, 180 tons of steel materials, 150 tons of silicon steel plate, and 1,400 meters of cotton goods [MC 9 Nov 79 p 4]

**28 August Factory**

raised production capabilities in steel and iron casting shops; reorganized furnaces in steel casting shop and adopted electrode automation control equipment and the charging materials pre-heating method; doubled results on important parts, including tram chassis back plates [NS 10 Nov 79 p 3]

**Songch'on Mine**

finished pit construction plan 3 months early and finishing basic tunnelling and preparatory tunnelling plans early [NS 10 Nov 79 p 3]

**Haeju Cement Plant**

crushing shop raised per hour limestone drying speed by reinforcing the limestone drying furnaces [NS 10 Nov 79 p 3]

**Chonch'on Rock Drill Factory**

making many "rock drill-19" and engine-type rock drills; in October, exceeded rock drill production plans by 11.8% [NS 10 Nov 79 p 4]

**Musan Mine**

workers and three revolutions team members exceeding fixed plans by 15%; adopting new operational methods with continuous boring and excavating; transport sector innovating in block transport [NS 11 Nov 79 p 1]

**Pyongyang Elevator Factory**

vertical elevator assembly and escalator assembly work teams adopted advanced work methods in all assembly processes, including elevator shafts and rails, steps and coupling units; the cast goods shop more than doubled production by adopting a new casting method [NS 11 Nov 79 p 1]

Kumsong Tractor Factory	casting shop improving equipment of the sand mixing system and running molding line fully, innovating on cast goods, including engine and gearbox frames; processing shop raising utilization rate by spot inspection on equipment such as the automation processing line [NS 12 Nov 79 p 1]
Kaesong Machinery Factory	by themselves making large lathes, boring machines, planers, thin sheet rolling mills, wire rollers, and welder core wire covers [NS 12 Nov 79 p 2]
Sungni [Victory] Vehicle Consolidated Factory	making new equipment to modernize; adopted 10 new production facilities [NS 13 Nov 79 p 3]
5 December Factory	carried out the technological revolution by making by themselves new casting machinery; casting workers were then able to reorganize casting methods [NS 14 Nov 79 p 4]
Ch'olsan Mine	increasing ore transport by installing mobile ore concentrate facility, which will make large trucks unnecessary [NS 14 Nov 79 p 4]
Pukch'ang Power Station	adopted 237 technical innovations, including use of a conveyer belt for handling the slag from boilers; reorganized to make coal crushers more efficient [NS 14 Nov 79 p 4]
Factory where Comrade Chón Yong [Ryong]-póm works	adopted new technology to use nonferrous metallurgy in production of modern motors; not only is the construction of motor parts easier but also eliminates 21 processes from manufacture and does not require 14 parts of 5 types previously used, resulting in savings of material and 5,000 manhours [NS 14 Nov 79 p 1]

Nanam Pharmaceutical  
Plant

raised product recovery rate 4% over national standards with resultant savings of 200 tons of pharmaceutical materials, by reorganizing technical production processes; in that 200 tons, raised combined pharmaceutical goods production 10%, vegetable chemical pharmaceuticals 30%, and enzyme pharmaceuticals 20%; laboratory workers and 2nd shop reorganized gas analysis process scientifically and conserved 40 tons of raw materials for pharmaceuticals every year [NS 14 Nov 79 p 4]

Tanch'on Magnesia  
Factory

raising running rate of equipment and increasing raw materials handling capability 1.2 times through spot inspections of heavy equipment, such as excavators, jaw crushers, and conveyer belts; firers of 25 May shop producing more high-quality magnesia clinker [MC 14 Nov 79 p 1]

Hwanghae Iron Works

workers in the steel shop are working to reorganize technical and heat management and adopt new melting methods; melters, working in close cooperation with charging machine transport workers, reorganized insert methods for raw materials, reducing steel-making time [MC 14 Nov 79 p 1]

Ch'olsan Electric  
Factory

raised production more than 1.3 times in such items as electric motors, explosion-resistant transformers, and tram tools for use in mines and coal mines; making enameled wire and lead wire [NS 18 Nov 79 p 1]

5 March Youth Mine

strengthening spot inspections of trucks and bulldozers to improve running rate; enlarging transport system, and mechanizing and automating ore moving operations [NS 18 Nov 79 p 2]

Yongsong Machinery  
Factory

technicians and part workers recently solved problems in making a new model 6-meter turning lathe [NS 19 Nov 79 p 2]

North Hamgyong Province  
Rice Machinery Parts  
Factory

manufacturing shop adopted advanced manufacturing methods and various dies, and actualized high-speed cutting methods in production [NS 19 Nov 79 p 4]

4 June Rolling Stock  
Factory

workers and three revolutions team members, by making a curved steel base, in one year saved more than 800 tons of steel materials, 100 tons of welding rods, and 16,800 man-days of labor; this raised freight car production [NS 20 Nov 79 p 1]

Musan Mine

raising ore production above plans by positively adopting block cutting; diggings No 1-4 are raising production through continuous drilling and excavating, strengthening cooperative work with truck drivers, and good technical management of large-size excavation equipment [MC 20 Nov 79 p 1]

10 May Factory

raising results 1.6 times over the same time last year in production of large-size excavation equipment, including steel chain conveyers, large winches, and grinders [MC 20 Nov 79 p 1]

Chaeryong Mine

improving drilling speed and blasting; truck company and excavator squad are carrying away an average 10-15 units more of barren rocks per shift [NS 21 Nov 79 p 1]

Taesong Mine

finished indices of year's plans as of 7 November; mining shop is advancing in stripping, raising production results 1.2 times every day through continuous boring and blasting [NS 21 Nov 79 p 1]

Pakch'on Pharmaceutical  
Factory

saving considerable fuel by reorganizing ampule equipment more efficiently; increasing injection medicine ampules production by using a substitute fuel [NS 22 Nov 79 p 2]

Kim Ch'aeck Iron Works

scientists and technicians held a research discussion meeting on 10 November under the leadership of the Ch'ongjin city port; discussed following the model of comrades Paek Sǒl-hǔi, Kim Sang-yǒn [ryǒn], and Pak Yǒng-ch'ǒl [NS 22 Nov 79 p 4]

- Uillyul Mine held a discussion meeting and technical discussion meeting at which the engineering power and planning office chief proposed a technical plan to more than double the capabilities of the long-distance conveyer belt [NS 23 Nov 79 p 3]
- Yongnim Coal Mine raised equipment running time by improving equipment management; improved management of spare parts and spot inspections [NS 23 Nov 79 p 4]
- Pyongyang Coal Mining Machinery Factory already finished year's plan on hydraulic and steel braces and chain conveyors [NS 23 Nov 79 p 4]
- Nyongwon Coal Mine drilling sector adopted rational methods for blasting and getting two blasts per shift; cutting face running excavation equipment fully through good management [NS 23 Nov 79 p 4]
- Kusong Pharmaceutical Factory making 140 kinds of Oriental medicines; produces liquid, tablet, and powder medicines, and medicines for injection [MC 23 Nov 79 p 4]
- Kumya Youth Mine finished all indices of the year's plan 40 days early; engineering shop making various machinery, including 4-meter planers, thus increasing production of spare parts and improving equipment repair [NS 25 Nov 79 p 1]
- P'yongsong Elastic Cord Factory finished indices for the third year of the 7-year plan through good technical and equipment management, enabling full operations; raised per person production and lower production costs 15% [NS 25 Nov 79 p 1]
- Yongun Mine finished indices of year's plan as of 15 November; drillers restructured blasting methods and increased number of rock drills [MC 25 Nov 79 p 1]
- Haeju Corrugated Board Factory mechanized with crushers and a conveyer to transport coal; conserved 35% more coal by raising combustion rate over before [NS 26 Nov 79 p 2]

- Haeju Cement Plant** struggling to actualize industrial television and remote control in production processes; introduced and spread new firing methods; fireproof goods shop studying methods to extend life of fireproof bricks and increase the running time of firing furnaces [MC 27 Nov 79 p 3]
- 8 November Mine** exceeded plans an average of more than 22% every day and finished the year's plans more than one month early; improved transport by using 10-ton trams and increasing number of trips [NS 28 Nov 79 p 4]
- Kugok Mine** finished year's production plan on 23 November; improved drilling and increased the number of trips of coal trams [NC 28 Nov 79 p 1]
- Hyesan Paper Mill** normalizing high production levels of kraft paper; reorganized boilers to manage heat more effectively and to raise the coal combustion rate [MC 29 Nov 79 p 2]
- Hungnam Fertilizer Complex** getting high production results through good equipment and technical management; party and three revolutions team members undertaking economic organization work to advance limestone and anthracite production and strengthen technical guidance for important equipment and processes [MC 29 Nov 79 p 3]
- Sinuiju Pulp Plant** work quota setters went into the paper-making and cigarette paper shops to conduct political work and propose quotas at a higher level, thus obtaining many reserve personnel; this experience is being made general in the plant [MC 30 Nov 79 p 2]

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

**MOVEMENT TO SEARCH FOR NEW LAND STRESSED**

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Spread the Movement to Search For New Land"]

[Text] Today we are faced with an important task of widely spreading the movement to search for new land.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"The functionaries of the rural economic management sector are required to vigorously develop struggles for accomplishing the policy proposed by the Party Central Committee in order to obtain more and more new land."

(URINARA SAHOEJUUI NONGCH'ON KYONGNI-RUL SAEROUN TANGYE-ERO PALCHON SIK'IJA [Let Us Develop Our Nation's Socialist Rural Economic Management] p 21)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the five-point policy for transforming natural environment at the 12th Plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee, proposing a task of obtaining more and more new land. Previously he pointed out that continuously increasing production of grains could not be achieved by improved farming methods alone and instructed on how to vigorously develop a national movement to search for new land.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the standard of intensification of agricultural production was rapidly raised in our country and grain production per unit increased incomparably nowadays to enjoy good harvests every year. However, the demands for grain is on the increase continuously in view of the people's economy and the population is also on the increase every year. In order to accomplish the construction of socialist society successfully under these circumstances, grain production must be increased rapidly and continuously. In particular, we are given a combat mission by the party to occupy the hill of 10 million-tons in grain production during the period of the new prospective plan.

Only if all the rural communities continuously increase this production rate per unit and drastically increase the cultivated area by searching for more and more new land, can grain production be rapidly increased and more smoothly meet the demands of the people's economy.

The movement to search for new land as proposed by the party is a worthwhile struggle to be handed over to the coming generations and also an important project for the great increase of agricultural products.

All functionaries and workers of the people's economy, especially those in the rural economic management sector, must uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lofty intention to more rapidly develop our nation's agriculture and to enable the people to enjoy a better life by vigorously pursuing in unison the movement to search for new land.

In order to develop the movement to search for new land into a mass movement it is important that all workers of all sectors as well as agricultural workers should be ideologically mobilized for innovative labor.

Therefore, the functionaries of rural government agencies and agricultural sectors must make close contacts with the masses and elucidate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction for the movement to search for new land and the political and the economic importance of the project so that the people can be mobilized to the project with high revolutionary enthusiasm.

While actively developing political projects in various forms and means, the functionaries concerned must broadly organize socialist emulation campaigns to achieve innovations in the movement to search for new land.

In order to vigorously develop the movement to search for new land into a mass project, it is important for the functionaries to establish a detailed plan for organization. Only in this way can the high enthusiasm of the masses be properly mobilized and more new land obtained.

Especially, definite and detailed plans are required.

The functionaries of governmental agencies and the rural economic management sector must actually visit every possible spot to survey the objectives which can be turned into new arable lands in their communities and units before establishing precise plans to over-fulfill the task of searching for new land. They are also required to take account of labor, materials, and equipment which are necessary for accomplishing the movement to search for new land and establish detailed plans for timely supply.

Functionaries of government agencies and the rural economic management sector must, while routinely assessing the current status of the movement to search for new land, review it and take measures to meet the situation on a timely basis.

At the same time, they must seek their own reserves to the maximum and guarantee a ready supply of tools, materials, and other necessary means, in order to have workers fully display their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

For more effective accomplishment of the movement to search for new land, it is most important to fully mobilize the land not being utilized as farmland.

An unlimited amount of arable land can be obtained easily by rearranging the ridges of wet and dry fields, cultivating both banks of rivers and waterways, and reclaiming useless puddles.

In response to the party's request to cultivate grain, the agricultural guidance organizations and cooperative farm workers must not waste the smallest patch of land if it can sustain even a single grain stalk and must try to search for new land to increase arable land as much as possible.

Functionaries of the rural economic management sector and all cooperative farm workers must increase arable areas as much as possible, say, by rearranging dry fields and getting rid of the ridges of dry fields and stone banks. At the same time, they must obtain new lands by rearranging the sides of railroads and highways and by lifting stones from parts off the beds of rivers and streams and reclaiming them. Struggles to utilize swamp areas and grass fields as arable lands must be staged vigorously in all local areas.

In observance of the party's emphatic policy, we must strongly stage struggles to turn sloped fields into terraced fields and accomplish the work of reclaiming tidal land and reed fields. When turning sloped fields into terraced fields, more and more land must be added from around the terraced fields. It is also required to accelerate work of turning the reclaimed tidal land into cultivated land as soon as possible.

For more effective accomplishment of the movement to search for new land, it is important to develop social support projects.

Functionaries of local government agencies and all workers must behave like masters responsible for the grain production and must physically, materially, and technically support the movement to search for new land.

Especially, the workers in the fields of machine industry, chemical industry, materials industry, and all other industries are required to search their reserves and send as many tractors, bulldozers, excavators, and various other machines as possible to the battlefields of the movement to search for new land.

In developing the movement to search for new land into a mass movement, the roles of responsible functionaries are very important as in all other projects.

As proved in the experiences of Pongsan County and Kangdong County which are taking the lead in searching for new land, the greatest results must be gained when the responsible functionaries are at the head of the masses

as in the former anti-Japanese guerrilla units and push the masses with magnanimity and ambition.

All the responsible functionaries of local government agencies and the village economic, city and county economic management sector must lead the movement to search for new land with revolutionary spirit under the firm decision to strictly and unconditionally carry out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction. The responsible functionaries must solve the problems on the spot in each battlefield and lead the masses by taking the initiative.

Now is the best time to obtain excellent results in the movement to search for new land.

Let us show our people's revolutionary mettle again by rousing ourselves to action in response to the movement to search for new land and obtaining more and more new land.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS HELD IN DPRK PROVINCES

SK190404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)--Agricultural meetings were recently held in all provinces.

The meetings summed up the implementation of the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the national agricultural meeting in January 1979 and discussed the problem of effecting a new upsurge in agricultural production this year.

Placed on the platforms were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meetings were attended by leading functionaries of local party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs, workers of cooperative farms and three-revolution team members.

Reports and speeches were made at the meetings.

The meetings reviewed the successes and experiences gained in last year's farming.

Last year our agricultural working people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song did farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the chuche-based farming method, overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions under the influence of the cold front and reaped an unprecedentedly rich harvest, thereby hitting the 9 million ton target of grain production and effected a new upsurge in all branches of agricultural production including vegetable cultivation, pomiculture, industrial crop growing and stockbreeding.

Last year, through the struggle to carry through the teachings of the great leader given at the national agricultural meeting and during his on-the-spot guidance to various provinces, a big advance was made in industrializing and modernizing agriculture and in carrying out the five-point policy of nature-remaking and the level of scientific and intensive farming, was raised, with the result that rich crops were harvested in all the rural villages.

The reporters and speakers noted that last years successes in the rural economy clearly show the correctness of our party's agricultural policy, the vitality of the chuche-based farming method and the superiority of our socialist rural economy system.

The meetings discussed measures to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production once again and thus adorn with a bumper harvest this year when the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will be convened.

CSO: 4120

**LARGE AREA OF LAND BEING RECLAIMED FROM SEA**

SK161106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Feb 80 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA)--The land is being expanded to the far-off horizon on the West Sea.

A wall-like dike has already been stretched to two islands a good distance off the land, and a long peninsula continues expanding.

It has been brought into shape by a large-size long-distance belt conveyer line built in Ulliyul, South Hwanghae Province.

It is only a few years since this conveyer line was put into operation. But the land has already been linked to the Ninggum Island, which has been connected with the Kom Island. Now the Kom Island is being linked with the Chongyang Island.

This gigantic line is capable of carrying away tens of thousands of tons of scrapped earth daily.

Starting from a huge ore crushing ground at a pit mouth of the Ulliyul mine, the conveyer line passes through a tunnel hundreds of metres long in a section to reach the seaside of Kumsanpo, from which it stretches out to the islands on the sea.

This highly automated line is operated by a mere push of buttons of automatic apparatuses in the control room.

Mountains of slags are being carried out to the sea to open a broad way to the Ulliyul mine in the supply of ores to the Hwanghae iron and steel works.

The Central Committee of the party which is carrying into brilliant realisation the vast programme of grand socialist construction unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song mapped out a bold, far-reaching plan to lay the large-size long-distance belt conveyer line there and wisely guided its project, thus bringing this gigantic structure into being.

In the future, the Chongyang Island will be linked to the Wolsa Peninsula of Kwail County. Then the belt conveyer, changing its course, will stretch from Nunggum Island to the Sohaeri Peninsula and then to the Ido Peninsula to dike off the sea.

Then a new land as large as a county will have taken shape on the sea and a new map of the country will have to be drawn.

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### DPRK MAKES ADVANCES IN AUTOMATION OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

SK152355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Feb 80 SK

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)--Heat-affected labour, one of the toilsome work, is disappearing in our country where man is most valued.

Putting forward the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the fifth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the whole production processes should be automated to completely remove heat-affected labour in ferrous metallurgy, chemical and cement industries and other domains where heat-affected work remained.

Accepting the policy of the great leader with a whole heart, the Central Committee of the party unfolded a bold blueprint for the application of automation and telemechanics to production processes in these domains in order to free the workers from difficult and toilsome work and provide them with more independent and creative working life and energetically guided the work for its realization.

In the past period one measure after another has been taken by the state to free them from heat-affected labour in these domains and big successes have been made.

The Hwanghae iron and steel complex is taking the lead in this work.

It chose to automate all production processes of heat-affected work stage by stage, starting with work affected by heat most seriously and expanding the scope of automation.

The rolling process from heating to rolling and cutting of materials and the treatment of products has been automated to free steel workers from heat-affected and arduous labour.

The 80-ton crane carrying molten iron through a fiery mist is controlled by ultra short wave radio.

Blast furnace No. One has been reconstructed and expanded with completely new technique. The automation of its operation and heat treatment has been successfully realised to remote-control the melting and heating operation.

All production processes at the ore selection site and the furnace shop, steel shop, sintering shop and fireproof materials shop, etc. have been automated and gone over to remote control. Now the Hwanghae iron and steel complex has reached a high stage of automation.

Having creditably fulfilled the tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the fifth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, it is now energetically pushing ahead with new work to further modernize its production processes on the basis of successes of modern science and technology before the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October. This will lift its automation to a still higher stage.

Not only the Hwanghae iron and steel complex but also the Kangson steel complex and all other iron and steel works have carried out the automation of the production processes with the introduction of industrial television and telemechanics in their selection sites, revolving furnaces, blast furnaces, open-hearths, electric furnaces, sintering kilns and limekilns.

This has considerably alleviated the toilsome work of the workers.

Heat-affected labour is disappearing also in chemical and cement industries and other fields.

This harmful labour affected by heat, dust and gas is being done away with and toilsome work is being converted into easier and joyful one.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

KOMDOK MINE CONVEYOR BELT--Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--The Komdok mine, a large nonferrous ore production center of our country, is these days boasting tunnelling 25 per cent and hewing 30 per cent as against the same period of last year. The workers of the mine are increasing ore production by fully operating the large long distance belt conveyer. The belt conveyer of the mine which was built under the plan of the party Central Committee in accordance with the policy of three way transport, cable, belt conveyer and pipe, set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song holds a big portion in transporting ore. It is playing an increasing role with each passing day. In the first month of this year the operators of the belt conveyer transported 50 per cent more ore than in December last year by carefully managing and operating the equipment at full capacity. The mine which will increase the capacity of the ore dressing plant 1.5 times this year will finish the second stage project of the conveyer ahead of schedule. [Text] [SK181029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 Feb 80 SK]

ORE OUTPUT--Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--The average daily ore output at the Musan mine has jumped more than 30 per cent above the like period last year. Entering February, the mine is overfulfilling its assignments, as it did in January. At the stopes the operation rate of the modern deep boring machines, rock drills, large excavators and heavy-duty trucks has gone up markedly. The ore dressing plant is operating equipment at full capacity through an intensified technical innovation drive to increase the production of headings and improve their quality. The mine will have a production capacity of 10 million tons before long. Now it is waging a high-pitched drive to carry out before the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October its yearly quota for headings set nearly 50 per cent above the results of last year. The iron ore produced there is carried to the Kim Chaek iron and steel works without letup through a 98 km long large-size pipe line and an electric railway line. [Text] [SK181610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 18 Feb 80 SK]

POWER OUTPUT--Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)--The power plants throughout the country under the Ministry of Power Industry which carried out the January plan ahead of schedule keep operating the equipment at full capacity in February, too. Entering February the power output increased by far above

the same period of last year. The Pyongyang thermal power plant is over-fulfilling the daily quotas by 8 per cent by introducing advanced operation methods. The Pukchang thermal power plant is increasing the generating capacity up to 108 per cent and the Unggi thermal power plant is carrying out the daily assignments at 140 per cent. The hydro power stations in various parts of the country including the Changjingang, Kanggye Youth and Supung power stations are producing more electricity than their plans by effectively controlling water in winter. The medium- and small-scale power plants in different parts of the country are also operating all the equipment at full capacity. Our country boosted the power output by 10 per cent in 1978, the first year of the second seven-year plan, as against 1977 and by 14 per cent in 1979 compared with 1978. [Text] [SK181612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Feb 80 SK]

KIM CHAEK IRON WORKS--Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)--The Kim Chaek iron and steel works, a giant combined metallurgical base of the country, is increasing the output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel respectively 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 times in February this year as against the same period of last year. The works successfully hit the highly set target of the first month after carrying out last years plan with flying colors. The number of teeming per shift is raised by 1-2 and production quotas are topped up to 180 per cent at 1,500 cubic metre blasting furnace No. 3 which demonstrates the might of our chuche-based industry. Particular efforts are made at the works with sufficient modern rolled steel production equipment to increase the production of rolled steel. The director of the works expressed the resolve of the workers to augment the output of rolled steel 1.5 times as against last year's results so as to greet the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and splendid success of labour. The works is intensifying the technical innovation drive to consolidate the chuche character of our metallurgical industry and increase iron production by actively introducing new metallurgical methods. [Text] [SK191054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK]

VINALON COMPLEX IMPROVEMENTS--Construction workers are making great advances on the air-tight carbide furnace at the 8 February Vinalon Complex. They are building anew the air-tight furnace and reorganizing the No 3 and 4 carbide furnaces. Cranes and winches are being used in the iron frame building; speed is doubling and tripling in the No 3 furnace, which is being made air-tight. The No 2 carbide shop is also increasing speed on the No 5 air-tight furnace, which is being built anew. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 79 p 3] 9122

HWANGHAE PROVINCE MINES--Mines in North Hwanghae Province are increasing ore production by widely adopting new technology. The 8 November Mine is mechanizing cutting face operations by using modern equipment, including insertion-type rock drills and using conveyer belts for transport from cutting face to tram line. The P'yongsan Mine is adopting new work methods and raising ore production results 1.2 times. Miners of the

Munmuri Mine are exceeding production quotas daily. The Namch'on Mine is carrying out its technical development plan and modernizing equipment. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

HAEJU RAILROAD ASSISTANCE--Factories and enterprises in Haeju are assisting railroad work. Functionaries from the Haeju Tractor Parts Factory went to Haeju Station to learn what was needed, then made such items as floor sheets and track gauging machines. Workers and technicians of the Haeju Consolidated Machinery Factory are guaranteeing production of parts necessary for repairs to locomotives and freight cars. The Haeju Iron and Steel Plant is also making necessary parts. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

PURAESAN SPUR ELECTRIFIED--An individual spur between the Puraesan Station and the Puraesan Cement Plant has been electrified. The electrified spur was opened to traffic in November. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

NORTHERN REGION COLLERIES--Enterprises subordinate to the General Bureau of Northern Region Coal Mines are setting up survey operations and managing well the physical technical foundations of coal mines. At the Kokonwon Coal Mine, coal-rich pits are planning reserve coal fields which will enable increases of 1.5 times over the year's plans in next year's production. The Yongbuk and Sinyuson Coal Mines also are seeking new coal faces to raise pit production capabilities. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 15 Nov 79 p 3] 9122

KIM CH'AEK CONSTRUCTION--At the cold rolling sub-factory construction site at the Kim Ch'aeck Iron Works, where ground excavation was undertaken not so long ago, large steel and concrete structures now stand. Workers of the 23rd metallurgical factory construction station, with the rational work method of fabricating 2-3 large walls at a time, raised construction speed 2.5 times. Combatants entrusted with roof waterproofing, organized labor well and finished 2 days earlier than planned. Construction workers of the first electric office have already finished more than 80 percent of complicated electrical equipment assembly. Workers of the 24th metallurgical factory construction station have doubled and tripled assembly speed in continuous pickling equipment assembly. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 18 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

MORE KOREAN FERTILIZER--Factories and enterprises subordinate to the General Bureau of Fertilizer Industries are continually raising production. The Hungnam Fertilizer Complex shows a model in phosphate fertilizer production by running equipment fully to achieve high production levels. The Ch'ongsu Chemical Plant is getting good results in nitrogen fertilizer. The Sunch'on Nitrolime Fertilizer Plant is seeking technical innovations and production reserves to raise fertilizer production. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

**HWANGHAE NONFERROUS MINES**--Mines of South Hwanghae Province subordinate to the provincial Bureau of Nonferrous Mining Industry are continuing to innovate in ore production, advancing in block cutting and drilling. The February Mine is exceeding plans 20 percent daily by increasing utilization of modernized excavation equipment and adopting new methods; the concentrate shop is raising its recovery rate and concentrate standards 2 percent over last month by running large crushers fully. Workers and three revolutions team members at the Nagyon Mine are raising production 1.3 times over last month, setting new records in drilling by solving problems of structure and use of rock drill cars. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

**THIRD MACHINE MINISTRY**--Factories subordinate to the Third Ministry of Machine Industry are innovating to produce more farm machinery. Workers and technicians at the Haeju Trailing Farm Machinery Factory have experience in producing rice transplanters and harvesters, and are raising manufacturing and assembly speed 1.2 times in transplanters by specializing in the automatic line. The Hamhung and Kwaksan Trailing Farm Machinery Factories are seeking important production reserves to improve production of transplanters. Workers of the Ch'ongjin Trailing Farm Machinery Factory are utilizing existing production area fully and have adopted advanced work methods in increasing plow production. The Sinwon Machinery Factory is getting high production results on water sprayers and pumps. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

**HYDROELECTRIC STATION CONSTRUCTION**--As of 19 November, workers and three revolutions team members at the 1st hydroelectric power station consolidated construction site had achieved all indices of their year's plans, including general industrial production amounts, construction assembly amounts, concrete pouring, and boring. Workers had finished embankment concrete plans 40 days early. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

**TAEAN FACTORY CONSTRUCTION**--Construction workers and volunteers are waging a speed battle at the Taean Consolidated Heavy Machinery Factory. Workers finished the roofing faster than planned and are in the last stages of wall assembly and roof covering. Workers in the boiler room have finished equipment assembly work and are undertaking test running. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 24 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

**TANCH'ON MINING COMPLEX**--Command functionaries are going to pit cutting faces at the Tanch'on Region Mining Complex and conducting political work in support of the production process. Workers and three revolutions team members at the Komdok Mine are going full blast in modernizing and enlarging extraction equipment. Pits at the Yongyang Mine are developing cutting areas; the 8 February pit has finished its year's preparatory tunnelling. Miners at the Sangnong Mine are continuing high production by guaranteeing a monthly average of 2-3 large blasts. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

ADVANCED CEMENT PRODUCTION--Cement plants have been adopting widely advanced operational methods and running equipment fully to make more and better cement. Working classes and three revolutions team members at the Sunch'on Cement Plant have been setting new records by responsibly watching heat conditions and reorganizing scientific and technical management. Firers at the Sunghori Cement Plant are working in accordance with standard operating procedures and raising clinker production amounts per hour by 1.3 times by lowering actual operational time while increasing numbers of revolutions. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Nov 79 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4108

## N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

### 'VRPR' CITES PARTY CENTER'S BENEVOLENCE TO ARTISTS

SK290224 Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Feb 80 SK

[Rays of Guidance: Party Center's Benevolence]

[Excerpts] Today the world people say that the north is a kingdom of opera and admire the development of opera in the north. The operas "Sea of Blood," "Flower Girl" and other famous revolutionary operas were composed under rays of guidance of the glorious party center. The glorious party center oversaw and guided not only scenarios, musical composition, dance choreography and presentation of operas, but also songs, performances and dances of actors and actresses.

When the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" was created, the glorious party center gave special guidance as often as 320 times and particularly provided special guidance more than 21 times to the scene in which a young female opera character named (Onhyong) is shot by Japanese rascals.

Saying that music should be composed excellently if it is to be done at all, the glorious party center reviewed and analyzed as many as 2,700 tunes and selected 22 tunes from among them for use in the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl." As a result, under the rays of guidance of the glorious party center, such masterpieces as "Sea of Blood," "Flower Girl" and "Forest, Say Something," which have struck the world's people with admiration, were produced in only one year.

The rays of love of the glorious party center have also extended to the film production field. One winter day several years ago, when the film "Destiny of a Self-Defense Corps Member" was being filmed at an area in Yanggang Province near the Yalu River, the glorious party center planned, reviewed and analyzed the scenario of the film and gave guidance in shooting the film. The benevolent party center has also provided every possible support to actors and actresses participating in the production of the film. Moved by this warm love of the glorious party center, the film production staff members performed a miracle by producing the great masterpiece "Destiny of a Self-Defense Corps Member" in only 40 days with lofty loyalty and revolutionary zeal.

The acrobatic troupe members in the north lead an infinitely happy life today under the warm love of the glorious party center which follows the lofty attention of the great leader who treasures people. The benevolent party center instructed to provide better (?food) to the acrobatic troupe members than that provided to the air force pilots.

In 1972, one day before New Year's Day the party center sent a special airplane to pick up the actors and actresses who were performing tour of foreign countries so they could return to the fatherland to spend New Year's Day there.

CSO: 4108

POPULATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

## VARIOUS ESTIMATED DPRK POPULATION FIGURES COMPARED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 66, Dec 79 pp 59-63

[Text] 1. North Korean Population Yearly Estimation

(1) North Korean Report--Chart 1

Chart 1 is an announcement by North Korea on yearly population statistics.

**Chart 1**

**Unit:** 1,000

Year	A	B	C
End of 46	9,257		
End of 49	9,622		
1 Dec 53	8,491		
1 Sep 56	9,359		
1 Dec 59	10,392		
End of 60	10,789		
31 Oct 63	11,568		
67		10,400	13,710
68		10,760	
70		13,800	
72		13,900	
74			16,230
75		16,800	
77		16,400	
78		17,200	17,370

The numbers in column A were published by the Central Statistics Bureau of the State Planning Committee. Therefore, they are believed to be most reliable statistics. The population figure for 1970 in column B was calculated from the amount of per capita output of staple goods reported at the Fifth Party Congress. The rest of numbers in column B came from various reports stating, "so many fractional number of population was involved with such and such work." Therefore, the number for 1970 holds higher credibility than the rest which provides merely a rough estimation. The numbers in

column C were taken by calculating the numbers of electoral districts [precincts]. The figures for 67 and 72 in column C closely resemble the figure in column B for 78. After 1967, all figures were reported, but one must be careful of these figures because they were not years in which statistics were taken.

Chart 2 is estimated population statistics compiled by Kyokuto Modai Kenkyujo. Yearly population increase is shown by percentage under column JRCIR [the Joint Research Center for International Relations]. It shows yearly increase of 2.5 percent from 70 to 73 and 2.7 percent from 65 to 70. The rate of increase between 60 and 64 varies widely.

Chart 2

Year	Total Population (10,000)	Rate of Increase (%) JRCIR
60	1,056	3.6
61	1,094	2.6
62	1,122	2.5
63	1,150	3.1
64	1,185	3.4
65	1,225	2.7
66	1,258	2.7
67	1,292	2.7
68	1,327	2.7
69	1,363	2.7
70	1,400	2.5
71	1,434	2.5
72	1,469	2.5
73	1,505	

The population of 60 and 64 is less than that shown on Chart 1 reported by North Korea. On the other hand, the population of 69 and 70 was shown closely resembling that of Chart 1 for 70. The Chart 2 seems to confirm the North Korean announcement of 70. The rate of increase between 65 and 70 seemed to have been set at 2.7 percent by comparing the population figures of 65 and 70. From 70 to 73, the [statisticians] seem to have set the rate at 2.5 percent to reflect a population decrease that they believed to be the case for some

unknown reason. The population before 65 appears to have been taken from other reference (for example, statistics for preliberation date) while taking into consideration the data published by North Korea. [Source: North Korean Almanac 1974, Seoul]

(3) U.S. Department of Commerce--Chart 3

The Chart 3 was based on the U.S. Department of Commerce's estimate. The population increase rate is shown under JRCIR column. The chart shows a similarity with the 70 population figures as they appear on Chart 1. The increases rate since 68 appears to be determined according to demographic theory and it keeps on rising through 91. The forecast runs counter to what is shown on Chart 2 where the rate began declining as of 70. The population of 78 is much higher than that of the North Korean report.

Chart 3

Year	Total Population	Rate of Increase (%) JRCIR
67	12,783,358	3.03
68	13,171,705	3.01
69	13,568,717	3.05
70	13,982,511	3.11
71	14,417,432	3.14
72	14,870,006	3.17
73	15,342,305	3.22
74	15,836,332	3.26
75	16,353,278	3.30
76	16,894,825	3.36
77	17,462,423	3.40
78	18,056,751	3.45
79	18,679,316	--
91	27,549,278	

A continuously high forecast of an increase up to 1991 and progressively high rates appear to be slightly unrealistic. The basis for an increased rate for 67 and 68 as well as its original source of information remain unclear. [Source: North Korean Population Estimate and Projection 67-91, Mar 73.]

## (4) ASAHI SHIMBUN--Chart 4

Chart 4

Year	Total Population Unit: 1000	Rate of Increase JRCIR
60	10,789	2.51
61	11,060	2.16
62	11,300	2.37
63	11,568	2.52
64	11,860	2.45
65	12,150	2.46
66	11,450	2.65
67	12,780	2.81
68	13,140	2.81
69	13,510	2.81
70	13,890	2.80
71	14,280	2.80
72	14,680	2.80
73	15,070	

This is compiled by the ASAHI SHIMBUN. The figures for 60, 63 and 70 were taken directly from a North Korean publication. Therefore, the population figures for 61 and 62 must have been estimated from 1960 and 1963 North Korean reports. Also, the figures from 64 to 70 appear to have come from estimated rate of increase taken from the 63 and 70 North Korean publications; however, a clear explanation was not provided. The basis for a rate of increase since 70 is entirely unknown. But the reported population figures since 64 closely resemble what was reported in Chart 2; therefore, Chart 4 may have followed a similar pattern as in Chart 2. [Source: KOREA IN THE 70'S Vol II, Economics Chapter 1974]

(5) United Nations--Chart 5

Chart 5

Year	Total Population (1000)
50	9,740
55	9,100
60	10,526
65	12,100
70	13,892
75	15,852
80	17,926
85	20,179
90	22,581

The figure for 1950 seems to have been taken from Chart 1, but that of 60 may not have followed the North Korean report. Nevertheless, the 70 figure was undoubtedly taken from the North Korean report. It appears, therefore, that the population report for 70 was taken as a basis to trace back preceding years by taking into consideration the North Korean reports to some extent and also recalculating the figures. The figures since 70 show a lower rate of increase when compared with the Department of Commerce report (Chart 3). They resemble closely a South Korean government report of 1972 which may well have been used as reference. [Source: "World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1973," 1977]

(6) International Institute of Strategic Studies--Chart 6

Chart 6

Years	Total Population (10,000)
70-71	1,360
71-72	1,397
72-73	1,430
73-74	1,500
74-75	1,551
75-76	1,594
76-77	1,628
77-78	1,627
78-79	1,717

The numbers shown on the art seem to be the average based on the South Korean government estimation which was derived from adding two consecutive years and dividing [e.g. (year 78 + year 79) ÷ 2]. The numbers for 70 and 73 were very low and its reason was not explained. [Source: Annual report of MILITARY BALANCE]

(7) Joint Research Center for International Relations (JRCIR)

As seen from the above studies, there are many Western data on the estimated North Korean population. But there appears to be a common denominator in their estimates. They seem to have used the census reports from the Office of the Japanese Governor General in Korea [before 1945] and publications from North Korea. Also, there appears to be two ways of estimating the North Korean population. One is the South Korean government's estimates which were calculated by basing the figures reported by North Korea up to 1960 and those of Government General and using a set rate of increase derived by conforming to the demographic theory, Charts 5 and 6 which were outgrowth of this report and also Chart 2 which was based on the figures reported by North Korea in 1970 and Chart 4 which was based on Chart 2. The other is a uniquely independent estimate as in Chart 3.

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU believes that there are two methods to be applied in estimating the population of a country such as North Korea which provides little information. One is to pick out a country closely resembling North Korea economically and socially which has issued credible census reports and use it as a model in estimating the North Korean population. The other is to choose credible figures out of the North Korean publication to estimate the rate of increase. The former method cannot be applied in the case of North Korea because there is no country that can be used as a model and as for the latter method, it is difficult to forecast the future and the long range estimation can be dangerously inaccurate. Nonetheless, we decided to look into the population up to 1980. Chart 7 was prepared by JRCIR.

Chart 7

Year	Modification to Chart 1	JRCIR Estimation
63	11,568	
64		11,915
65		12,272
66		12,640
67		13,019
68		13,409
69	13,800- 13,900	13,811
70		14,225
71		14,651
72		15,091
73		15,543
74		16,010
75		16,490
76	17,160	16,985
77		17,494
78		18,019
79		18,559
80		19,116

The basis of preparing the chart is as follows. We took the figures appearing under columns A and B in Chart 1 for 70, 78 and 77 to be correct. Since the North Korean report of 70 is believed to represent the 1969 per capita output when the goals of 7-year plan between 61 and 70 were almost reached (according to NODONG SINMUM, 3 Nov 70), we assumed the figures announced in 70 to be the statistical data of 69. Under column C of Chart 1 we estimated 210,000 overseas Koreans were included in the figures for 1977. Therefore, domestic population was estimated at 17.16 million. We also treated voter registration for 76 to represent the population index.

The latest North Korean report was published in 63 when the rate of increase was 2.99. The population of 63 was used as a basis and the rate was set at 3.0. Using these base numbers, the estimated population at 70 was determined as shown on Chart 7 assuming the rate of increase was 3.0 percent. After 70, again a 3 percent rate was applied in the absence of backup numbers from demographics.

9364  
CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

BOOK ON CHOLEN SOREN--Niigata, 23 Feb KYODO--A Japanese group here has published a book to mark the 20th anniversary of the repatriation of Korean resident in Japan to North Korea. The 136-page book traces the history of Koreans returning home and contains a number of documents and photos concerning the repatriation project, said a spokesman for the group that has aided the Koreans. The project started in late 1959, 14 years after Korea gained independence from Japan at the end of World War II. About 93,000 Koreans have returned to North Korea since on a total of 183 boat trips from this port town. Some 400 Koreans have left Japan annually over the past several years, according to the spokesman. "The number of Koreans returning home has declined over the years," group chief Saburo Murata said, but the former Niigata mayor added, "I think we should continue the project so long as there are Koreans, even if few in number, wishing to go home." The repatriation was arranged by the Red Cross in Japan and North Korea since there are no diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. There are at present some 600,000 Koreans living in Japan, most of them brought to Japan as laborers when Korea was under Japanese rule or born here since then. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English time not given 23 Feb 80 OW]

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DPRK OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON SINGLE SPORTS TEAM

Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 10 Feb 80 p 1, Seoul U.S. Embassy Translation

[Interview with Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee in a hotel lobby in Lake Placid in February 1980 by Pak Kap-ch'ol, CHOSON ILBO reporter]

[Summary] A five-member delegation led by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, arrived in Lake Placid via New York on February 8 to attend a general meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) slated for February 10.

In an exclusive 25-minute interview with this correspondent in a hotel lobby, Kim said, "The question as to whether or not to boycott the Moscow Olympics will be decided by the IOC general meeting."

He went on to say that "North Korea has not made any formal decision on whether to field its team in the Olympic Games being held in Moscow."

Asked to comment on whether he was ready to discuss with Korean sports officials now staying here problems regarding sports exchanges between North and South Korea, he replied flatly, "Not necessary." However, he reiterated that a single sports team should be formed between North and South Korea to participate in the games.

[Question] TV news reported here this morning that North Korea agreed with the PRC and Yugoslavia to boycott the Moscow Olympics, as proposed by President Jimmy Carter.

[Answer] We have not officially made clear out position on whether to take part in the games. Will not that question be decided by the IOC general meeting? Such news was based on one-sided speculation by Western reporters.

[Question] Then did you come here with the intention of participating in the Moscow Olympics?

[Answer] (Wearing an awkward expression) Don't ask me such a question.

[Question] Why did not North Korea dispatch its sports team to the Winter Olympics, while it sent its Olympic Committee delegation?

[Answer] We decided not to field our team in the Winter Olympics because our athletes said they disliked participating in Olympic Games being held in the U.S. More important is that a single team should be organized by both Seoul and P'yongyang to field in the Moscow Olympics.

[Question] Will not it be better for North and South Korea to start mutual sports exchanges first, since the formation of the single team is not suitable in view of its timing? \*

[Answer] If North and South Korea begin sports exchanges, the other countries will laugh at them.

[Question] Are you ashamed of sports exchanges, while you do not feel shameful about the territorial division?

[Answer] Whatever you may say, we have to form a single North and South Korean team.

[Question] East and West Germany took 3 years to form a single team. Will not it be better for the two divided parts of the country to form a joint team to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics to be held 4 years from now?

[Answer] Don't talk about problems of other countries. Let's act according to the circumstances we are faced with.

[Question] Rep Kim T'ael su, an IOC member, failed to come here because of his busy schedule with the National Assembly Special Committee on Constitutional Revision. But Cho Sang-ho and Kim Se-won, both vice-chairmen of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, are here in the same hotel as you are staying. Aren't you ready to discuss with them problems concerning sports exchanges between the two halves of the country?

[Answer] Don't ask me again about such issues as sports exchanges. It is not necessary for us to meet with any Korean sports officials. All we are here to do is to attend the IOC general meeting.

CSO: 4108

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

LDP DELEGATION TO DPRK--Tokyo (Hapdong)--The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's Afro-Asian Study Group, headed by former Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura, and the Japan-north Korea Goodwill Promotion League, led by Chuji Kuno, will send delegations to Pyongyang separately in March or April to have talks with north Korean leaders on pending issues between Tokyo and Pyongyang and recent developments in Korea, the daily Tokyo Shimbun reported Thursday. They are to visit Pyongyang at the persistent request of north Korea, the paper said. One of the main purposes of their trip to north Korea is to discuss the issue of revising the Japan-north Korea private fishery agreement which will expire at the end of June 1980, but the outcome of their north Korea tour could well point the future direction of Tokyo-Pyongyang relations in connection with delicate changes in the north Korean Communist regime's attitude including the reopening of contact between south and north Korea, the report said. The planned visit of Liberal-Democratic Party Dietmen to Pyongyang will be the first in five years. At the talks, the report said, north Korea is expected to demand the easing of restrictions on its pollack export to Japan in return for its allowance of Japanese fishing operations free of fishery charges off the north Korean coasts. Attention is being drawn to how Japan will react to the north Korean demand if it is brought up, the paper went on. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Feb 80 p 1]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DPRK TO ASSIST BURMA IN BUILDING TIN SMELTING PLANT

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 2 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] Rangoon, 1 Feb--An agreement providing for the implementation of the No 1 Tin Smelting and Refining Plant Project to be built in Syriam Township, Rangoon Division, with the assistance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was signed at a ceremony held in the meeting room of the Geological Survey and Mineral Exploration Department of the Ministry of Mines on Kanbe Road, Rangoon this morning.

Managing Director of the Mining Corporation No (2) U Saw Alaric signed the agreement on behalf of the Ministry of Mines while Mr Cho'e Sung-kyu, Commercial Counsellor from the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed on behalf of the Korea Complex Equipment Export Corporation of DPRK.

The signing ceremony was attended by Managing Directors of the Corporations under the Ministry of Mines and officials from the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.--NAB

CSO: 4120

## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY BANQUET--A banquet was held on the evening of 31 October at the People's Cultural Palace by the Algerian charge d'affaires on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution, with the following present:

Sō Ch'ǒl	comrade
Kim Kyǒng-yǒn [ryon]	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myǒng-sǒn	"
Chǒng Song-nam	"
Yi Hwa-sǒn	"
Kwon Hǔi-kyǒng	"
Kil Chae-kyǒng	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"

A speech was given by Sō Ch'ǒl.

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 79 p 3]

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES DEPART--The following Chongnyon delegations departed on the Samchiyon-ho from Wonsan on 31 October: the 67th Japanese compatriots homeland visitation group led by Kim Sǒk-hwan, vice director of the Kanakawa headquarters; the 5th Japanese compatriots short-term fatherland visitation group, led by Kang T'ae-hwan, vice director of the Osaka headquarters. The following were present to see them off:

Kim Chu-yǒng	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Hak-myǒng	"
Wang Kyǒng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 79 p 5]

**BURUNDI ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION**--The following attended a photo exhibition on 31 October at the Chollima Cultural Palace on the third anniversary of the proclamation of the second Burundi Republic:

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Nov 79 p 6]

**AFRICAN LEADER ARRIVES**--In addition to Kim Il-song the following were at the airport welcome on 1 November for Luis Cabral, president of the council of state commissioners of Guinea-Bissau:

Pak Söng-ch'öl vice chairman

Kye Ung-t'ae vice premier

Hồ Tam vice premier

**Kong Chin-t'ae** vice premier

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Nov 79 p 1]

## AUSTRIAN HOLIDAY BANQUET--The Aust

the evening of 1 November at

AUSTRIAN HOLIDAY BANQUET--The Austrian trade counselor held a banquet on the evening of 1 November at the Austrian Embassy on the Austrian national holiday, with the following present:

Pang T'ae-yul [ryul] functionary of the sector concerned

Won Ch'ōl-kap "

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Nov 79 p 4]

CONFERENCE WITH CABRAL--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following participated in a conference with Guinea-Bissau's Luis Cabral on 2 November:

Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl vice chairman

Kye Ung-t'ae vice premier

Hö Tam vice premier

**Kong Chin-t'ae** vice premier

**Ch'ong Yong** [Ryong]-t'aek chairman, agriculture committee

**Chöng Song-nam** minister of external e

**Cho Myǒng-nok** [t̚oŋ] **KPA lieutenant general**

Kil Chae-kyöng vice minister of foreign affairs

**Sim Chae-tu** DPRK ambassador to Guinea-Bissau

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 79 p 1]

OSAKA BUSINESSMEN DEPART--The following bid farewell to the de-

*Kim Chu-yong* "A Dictionary of the Korean Language"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Nov 79 p. 5]

WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL MEMORANDA

KIM MEETS LUZZATTO--The following were present on the 3rd when Kim Il-song met Lucio Luzzatto, president of the international liaison committee for the peaceful reunification of Korea:

Kim Hwan comrade  
Kim Yong-sun functionary of the sector concerned  
[NODONG SINMUN 4 Nov 79 p 1]

ACROBATIC TROUPE TOUR--The following bid farewell to the DPRK acrobatic troupe, led by Ch'oe Yun-sǒn, departing for visits to Malaysia and Thailand by air on 4 November:

Chang Ch'ǒl functionary of the sector concerned  
Chang Se-kuk "  
[NODONG SINMUN 5 Nov 79 p 4]

CABRAL IN HAMHUNG--Guinea-Bissau's President Luis Cabral arrived in Hamhung on 5 November, with the following to greet him:

Yi Kil-song responsible functionary  
Yǒm [Ryǒm] T'ae-chun "  
Kim Hyǒng-chǒng "  
Chang Sǔng-sǒng "  
Yi Sǒng-yǒng "  
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 79 p 2]

DINNER IN HAMHUNG--The following attended a dinner for Luis Cabral of Guinea-Bissau on the evening of the 5th in Hamhung:

Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl vice chairman  
Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier  
Cho Myǒng-nok [rok] KPA lieutenant general  
Kil Chae-kyǒng vice minister of foreign affairs  
Yi Kil-song regional functionary  
Yǒm [Ryǒm] T'ae-chun "  
Kim Hyǒng-chǒng "  
Chang Sǔng-sǒng "  
Kim Pyǒng-ch'il "  
A speech was given by Yǒm T'ae-chun.  
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 79 p 2]

BUDDHISTS MEET KANG--The following were present on 5 November when a delegation of Korean residents of Japan Buddhist League met Kang Yang-uk:

Kim Chu-yǒng functionary of the sector concerned  
Pak T'ae-ho "  
[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 79 p 2]

OCTOBER REVOLUTION REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city commemoration meeting was held in the People's Cultural Palace on 5 November to commemorate the Great October Revolution, with the following attending:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kang Hŭi-won	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yōp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Paek Hak-im [rim]	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
O Mun-han	"

A speech was given by Yi Ch'ang-sŏn.

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 79 p 3]

AFRICAN DANCE TROUPE--The following attended the premier performance of the dance troupe of Guinea-Bissau at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 5 November:

Kim Hyōng-yul [ryul]	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sang-t'ae	"
Chu Ch'ang-chun	"
Cho Yōng [Ryōng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Nov 79 p 4]

CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION DEPARTS--The Korean Residents of Japan Congratulatory Delegation, led by Yi Chin-kyu, vice chairman of the Chongnyon, which participated in the 31st anniversary of the DPRK, departed on the 6th, with the following to bid farewell:

Kye Ūng-t'ae	comrade
Hō Chōng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Sō Yun-sök	"
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Chi Chae-yong [ryong]	"
Kang Chung-han	"
Kim Chu-yōng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Nov 79 p 3]

OCTOBER REVOLUTION FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of 7 November, hosted by the Soviet ambassador at the Ongnyugwan on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Revolution:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kang Hŭi-won	vice premier
Hwang Chang-yōp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Paek Hak-im [rim]	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"
Yun Ch'i-ho	"
O Mun-han	"

A speech was given by vice premier Kang Hŭi-won.

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Nov 79 p 2]

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED--The following attended a completion ceremony on the site at the Yongho Reservoir on 8 November:

Kang Yang-uk vice chairman  
Chang Yun-p'il functionary of the sector concerned  
Kang Hyon-su "  
Ch'ong Yong [Ryong]-t'aek "  
[NODONG SINMUN 9 Nov 79 p 1]

DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--The following bade farewell to the military delegation under KPA lieutenant general Pak Chung-kuk, which departed on 10 November for 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution:

Paek Hak-im [rim] KPA officer  
Hwang Ch'ol-san "  
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Nov 79 p 4]

KIM BADGE AWARDED--The following attended a meeting on 12 November at the Mansudae Hall to award a Kim Il-song badge to Yim Su-k'un, chairman of the standing committee of the Chongnyon Chiba Prefecture:

Kang Yang-uk vice chairman  
Kim Chu-yöng functionary of the sector concerned  
Hong Hui-ch'öng "  
[NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov 79 p 2]

MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION FETED--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 12th at the People's Cultural Palace to welcome the Mozambique government construction delegation:

Kong Chin- vice premier  
Ch'ong Song-nam functionary of the sector concerned  
A speech was given by Ch'ong Song-nam.  
[NODONG SINMUN 13 Nov 79 p 4]

YOUTH TO CHINA--The following attended a performance of the Pyongyang youth and students art troupe, which is to visit the PRC, on 13 November at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Cho Yöng-kuk functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Hyöng-yul [ryul] "  
Yi Sang-t'aek "  
[NODONG SINMUN 14 Nov 79 p 4]

SYSTEMS FUNCTIONARIES GATHER--The following, in addition to Kim Il-söng, attended the meeting of national systems functionaries, held 13-14 November in Pyongyang:

Yi Chong-ok premier  
Yun Ki-pok vice chairman, economic committee  
[NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov 79 p 1]

CHINESE GOODS EXHIBITED--The following attended the 14 November showing of PRC industrial goods held at the Korean art museum:

Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl	vice chairman
Yi Ch'ang-sǒn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ǒl	"
Cho Yǒng-kuk	"
Kim Hyǒng-yul [ryul]	"
Kim Sang-chun	"
Ch'oe Yǒng-hwa	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Nov 79 p 2]

CHEMICAL FACTORY COMPLETED--The following attended a meeting on 15 November for conveying letters of gratitude from the great leader to workers, technicians, scientists, office workers, and three revolutions team members on the completion of construction of the urea fertilizer factory, high-pressure polyethylene factory, and anilon factory at the Youth Chemical Complex:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Yi Kǔn-mo	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Kim Tu-yǒng	"
Won Tong-ku	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Pyǒng-yul [ryul]	"
Kim T'ae-ho	"
Song Kwan-cho	"
Yi Won-pǒm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Nov 79 p 1]

DELEGATION TO MID-EAST--The following bid farewell at the 15 November departure of the government and party delegation, led by Chǒng Chun-ki, going to Algeria and Syria:

Kye Ūng-t'ae	comrade
Cho Yǒng-kuk	functionary of the sector concer"
Kim Hyǒng-yul [ryul]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Nov 79 p 3]

UKRAINIAN DANCERS MET--The following were present when the touring Ukrainian Dance Troupe called on Kang Yang-uk on the 16th, then with Kang, attended a performance at the Mansudae Art Theater:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kim Man-kǔm	"
Kang Hǔi-won	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sǒn	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ǒl	"
Cho Yǒng-kuk	"
Chǒn In-ch'ǒl	"
Kim Sang-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Nov 79 p 2]

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--The following saw off a delegation led by Comrade Pak Sǒng-ch'ǒl, which left on the 17th to participate in the 12th plenum of the Romanian Communist Party:

Yi Chong-ok comrade  
Kim Hwan "  
Yi Chong-mok functionary of the sector concerned  
Cho Yǒng-kuk "  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 79 p 2]

CHONGNYON VISITORS DEPART--On the 17th, the following departed Wonsan on the Samjiyon-ho: the Chongnyon regional functionaries delegation, under Kim Im-saeng, vice chairman of the Hyogo Prefecture headquarters; the Chongnyon photographers' delegation, under Yi Chae-yong [ryong] of the Chongnyon central standing committee propaganda bureau; and the 6th fatherland visitation delegation, under Paek Chong-ho, director of the Chongnyon Saitama Korean Credit Association. The following bid them farewell:

Hō Chǒng-suk functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Chu-yǒng "  
[NODONG SINMUN 18 Nov 79 p 4]

VISITING COMPATRIOTS LEAVE--The 68th Korean compatriots in Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Han Won-su, vice chairman of the Korean Question Research Center operations committee, and the 69th Korean compatriots in Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Cho Sang-nam, adviser to the Chongnyon Osaka city agitation bureau, departed Pyongyang by train on the 17th, with the following to say farewell:

Kim Chu-yǒng functionary of the sector concerned  
Chang Hak-myǒng "  
[NODONG SINMUN 19 Nov 79 p 5]

KIM MEETS MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION--The following were present when Kim Il-song met the Mozambique government construction delegation on 19 November:

Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier  
Chǒng Song-nam minister of external economic affairs  
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Nov 79 p 1]

UKRAINIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING--The Soviet Embassy held a friendship meeting on the evening of the 19th for the visiting Ukrainian dance troupe, with the following attending:

Yi Ch'ang-sǒn functionary of the sector concerned  
Chang Ch'ǒl "  
[NODONG SINMUN 20 Nov 79 p 4]

**ROMANIAN ORCHESTRA PREMIER**--The following first-nighters attended the premier performance of the Romanian symphony orchestra on 21 November at the Pyongyang Grand Theater:

Chang Ch'ǒl functionary of the sector concerned  
Si Ki-ch'ǒn "  
Kim Sang-chun "  
Cho Yōng [Ryōng]-ch'uł "  
[NODONG SINMUN 22 Nov 79 p 5]

DELEGATION TO TOGO--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation under Yang Hyǒng-sōp which left for Togo on the 22nd:

Hy&on Chun-kuk functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Ki-nam "  
[NODONG SINMUN 23 Nov 79 p 4]

**LANGUAGE SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY**—The following attended a commemorative report meeting on 24 November at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Pyongyang Foreign Languages College:

Hwang Chang-yop comrade  
Kim Il-tae functionary of the sector concerned  
A commemorative report was delivered by Pak Kye-won.  
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 79 p 4]

CHONGNYON VISITORS GREETED--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived at Pyongyang by train on 24 November: the 70th Korean compatriots in Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi Tong-u, responsible official of the Kanagawa headquarters operations group; the 71st Korean compatriots in Japan fatherland visitation delegation, led by Nam Sang-mu, chairman of the Tokyo Chuo Koto branch; and the Mie technical functionaries fatherland visitation delegation, led by Pak Hŭi-tōk, vice director of the Korean residents of Japan production sales cooperative. The following greeted their arrival:

Kim Chu-yöng functionary of the sector concerned  
Chang Hak-myöng "  
Ch'oe Yöng-hwan "  
[NODONG SINMUN 25 Nov 79 p 5]

**BULGARIAN DELEGATION ACTIVITIES**--The following personnel greeted the arrival of the Bulgarian government delegation, led by Georgi Yordanov, which is to participate in the 10th DPRK-Bulgarian scientific and economic consultative conference, and attended a banquet for them on the evening of the 26th at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier  
Kim Yong [Ryong]-hak functionary of the sector concerned  
Yi Hu-kyöm "

A speech was given by Kong Chin-t'ae at the banquet.  
[MINJU CHOSON 27 Nov 79 p 4]

DINNER FOR PALESTINIANS--A banquet was held on the evening of the 26th at the People's Cultural Palace by the KWP central committee to welcome a delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, with the following present:

Kim Kwan-söp chairman, committee for foreign cultural liaison  
Cho Yǒng-kuk vice chairman, KWP central committee  
A speech was given by Kim Kwan-söp.  
[MINJU CHOSON 27 Nov 79 p 4]

DELEGATION TO GERMANY--The following bid farewell on 27 November to a government economic delegation going to Germany, led by Kang Chǒng-yun:  
Kim Ch'un-sik functionary of the sector concerned  
Chǒn Il'ch'un "  
[NODONG SINMUN 28 Nov 79 p 4]

ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY DINNER--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyu-gwan on the evening of the 28th on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and victory in the people's revolution:

Chǒng Chun-ki vice premier  
Kim Kwan-söp functionary of the sector concerned  
Yi Ch'ang-sōn "  
Chǒng Song-nam "  
Kim Sōng-kōl "  
Yi Hwa-sōn "  
Kim Chae-suk "  
Cho Sōng-pōm "  
[NODONG SINMUN 29 Nov 79 p 4]

KIM MEETS BULGARIANS--The following were present on 29 November when Kim Il-song met the government delegation from Bulgaria:  
Kong Chin-t'ae vice premier  
Yi Hu-kyōm functionary of the sector concerned  
[NODONG SINMUN 30 Nov 79 p 1]

RALLY FOR PLO--The following attended a Pyongyang city mass rally for solidarity with Palestine Liberation Organization, held on the 29th at the Moranbong Theater:

Kye Ūng-t'ae comrade  
Kim Kwan-söp functionary of the sector concerned  
Kim Pong-chu "  
Kil Chae-kyōng "  
Kim Sang-chun "  
A speech was given by Kim Pong-chu.  
[NODONG SINMUN 30 Nov 79 p 5]

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## N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

### BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF KIM SOK-HYONG, YI SUNG-KI PUBLISHED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 66, Dec 79 pp 74-75

[Article: "Personalities in North Korea"]

[Text] Kim Sok-hyong

Kim Sok-hyong, a historian and head of the History Research Center of the Academy of Sciences, is the most prominent figure representing scholars of North Korea. His expertise is ancient history of Korea. In 1939, he graduated from the History Department of the Keijo [Seoul] Imperial University. Since March 1956 he has been head of the History Research Center of the Academy of Sciences.

He visited Japan from 29 September to 13 October 1972 at the invitation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs [of the Japanese Ministry of Education] as chief delegate to study ancient tombs in Takamatsu. During his visit, he surveyed the Asuka-mura area and exchanged views with Japanese scholars. On 10 October, he attended the "Academician's Seminar with Korean scholars" co-sponsored by Japan Archeological Society, History Society, History Research Center and Korean History Research Center. The seminar was also attended by several South Korean scholars including Kim Chae-won, chairman of the Asian Cultural Research Committee and archeologist; Kim Won-yong, professor of Seoul University, archeologist; Choe Sun-u, chief of the Fine Arts Section of the National Museum and an expert in art history; Yi Ki-paek, professor at Sogang University. Kim Sok-hyong presented a lecture, "Cultural Exchange Between Korea and Japan During the 6th and 7th Century" at the seminar.

He was born in Kyongsang Pukto and graduated from Kaijo [Seoul] Imperial University in 1939. During the Korean War, he was taken to North Korea and since 1956 he has been head of the History Research Center of the Academy of Sciences. He is still active as a scholar. He visited the Soviet Union from 28 July to 14 August this year as the head of the delegation composed of historians. It was his third visit to the Soviet Union following the visits in 1960 and 1969. He also went to China twice in 1963. He was chairman of the Budget Committee at the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held in November 1967. He was awarded the Order of National Flag first class in 1962.

<sup>1</sup>The delegation included Kim Sok-hyong and Chu Yong-hon, deputy directors of the Archeological Research Center of the Academy of Social Sciences, and Kim Sok-chun, professor at Kim Il-song University and a historian, and Kim Chol-ho, a member of the Central Historical Museum and art history expert.

<sup>2</sup>Title at the time.

Yi Sung-ki

Yi Sung-ki is a chemist and director of the Hamhung branch of the Academy of Sciences. He was born in Tamyang, Cholla-namdo in 1905. He finished a 4 year course at the Central High School in Korea and went to Japan where he graduated from Matsuyama High School and from Engineering Department of Kyoto University in 1931.

In 1936 as an instructor he [lectured] at Japan Chemical Fiber Research Center of Kyoto University while engaged in the study of synthetic fiber. At the time, he was involved with developing synthetic fiber vinylon, the only domestic production of the kind in Japan at the time. He was awarded a doctorate degree in engineering by Kyoto University. Immediately before the end of World War II, he was arrested on suspicion of anti-war effort but returned to Seoul following the end of the war.

After rebuilding the College of Engineering at the Seoul University, he became president of the University. Persuaded by the North Korean Engineers Technical League's staff members who entered Seoul when the Korean War broke out in 1950, he moved to North Korea in July of that year.

In North Korea, he worked at Pon gung Chemical Plant located at Humhung city, Hamgyong Namdo which is now known as 2.8 Vinalon Complex where he worked on research projects to develop chemical fiber, synthetic resin and synthetic rubber, and finally he succeeded in industrializing Vinalon (the name for vinylon as called in North Korea). He was awarded the First People's Award in recognition for his academic thesis, "Work on Vinylon Fiber and its Industrial Application." In 1961 he became a labor hero and was appointed to director of the Chemical Research Institute, Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences in 1961. In October 1966, he was honored with the title of honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He was appointed to a delegate at the Second through Sixth Supreme People's Assembly. He is currently involved with training younger generation of scholars. At the same time, in September 1979, he succeeded in developing mobilon which is the improved version of vinalon with the addition of wool.

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